

FRENCH OPPOSE
INFLATION, BUT
MAY EMIT BONDS

An Issue of 4,000,000,000
Francs Proposed to Meet
Financial Needs

GOVERNMENT STAYS
FAITHFUL TO PROMISE

Bank of France to Provide
Currency, While Government
Reduces Advances Made to It

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 2.—The grave problem of meeting the currency needs of banks and commercial institutions, while avoiding fiduciary inflation, occupied the Government yesterday, and in a communiqué issued in the early hours of today indications are given that the Figeo announcement was only partly right. The Cabinet apparently draws a distinction between inflation for the needs of the State and other means for providing commerce with currency.

The note says the government remains faithful to its promise of non-inflation, but unofficial interpreters explain that the word inflation only applies to money emitted for state purposes and pledged on gold reserve. It is possible to find other ways of procuring commercial currency of the special kind pledged upon property. It would seem that it is in this direction that the studies of the Government are proceeding.

Senate May Discuss Plan
It is understood that special bonds easily discounted, to the value of 4,000,000,000 francs will be emitted and Etienne Clementel is expected to give details of the proposal in the course of the Senate discussions, perhaps today.

PARIS, April 2 (A).—Official circles today interpreted the financial communiqué issued late last night to mean that the Government will soon ask Parliament to authorize the issue of enough new money to relieve the stringency without any idea of using it for governmental purposes. The idea is for the Bank of France to provide the currency absolutely required by business, while the Government will continue its policy of reducing the bank's advances to the state at the rate of 2,000,000,000 francs a year.

This reasoning is said in official circles to account for the fact that the new issue in prospect is not regarded by the Government as inflation.

Rise in Commodity Prices
The continued rise in the prices of all commodities, requiring an ever-increasing amount of money, combined with the hoarding of bank bills, has created a situation which in the opinion of leading business men cannot go on much longer.

It is almost impossible for a solid business house to discount gilt-edged paper. All the leading bankers agree that something must be done, and the Government hopes to overcome the objections to an increase in circulation by putting the issue of new money on about the same basis as the issue of national bank notes in the United States.

For the relief of the Treasury the Government already has prepared the texts of different measures which will soon be introduced in the Chamber, along with the proposal for the increase in circulation. Which of these measures will be preferred remains to be decided upon. The Socialist supporters of the Government are still fighting hard for a capital levy to take the place of any of the proposed new taxes.

BAKERS MERGER OUTLINED

MONTREAL, March 30 (Special Correspondence).—A merger of leading bread baking companies in Canadian cities east and west is in course of negotiation, it is reported here. Plain bread retail prices here are 140 per cent above the average price for the year 1913. The average wholesale price of 236 commodities is now 64 per cent above the 1913 average.

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South Africa to Place
Low Tax on Small Cars

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, April 2.—Whether the Government has accepted the whole, part or none of the proposals made by the Board of Trade industries commission will be known only Wednesday next, when the budget is introduced, said General Hertzog's secretary to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today.

A special staff of clerks is understood to be working day and night in an effort to complete the new tariff scale, one feature of which is that low-priced cars are not to be taxed heavily, while cars priced over £400 are to be taxed an additional 75 per cent. This gives an advantage to American producers, the English press accusing the Government of a deliberate anti-British policy.

INCREASED VOTE
BENEFITS LABOR
GROUP IN JAPAN

Welfare Legislation Also Is
Likely to Result From
Passing of Suffrage Bill

By Special Cable

TOKYO, April 2.—Labor and social welfare legislation promises to be the first direct fruit of the passage of universal manhood suffrage. The existing political parties of all shades of opinion are hastening to declare themselves in favor of the recognition of trade unions, of enforcing the Geneva labor regulations, of labor insurance, of revised factory laws, and of social welfare measures of various kinds. The explanation lies in the fact that Japan's electorate of 3,000,000 will be swelled to 12,000,000 next election and that a large percentage of new voters will be laborers, who heretofore have been denied the franchise.

The existing political parties are disturbed at what they have done. It is impossible for the leaders to gauge the political complexion of the Empire will assume by quadrupling the electorate, and so they are striving to capture the allegiance of the newly enfranchised millions. The formation of a proletariat, or Labor Party, with a membership of 400,000 laborers and unpropertied intellectuals, seems a certainty.

The Kakushin Club has already offered to befriend the new party, and act as its ally, concluding that otherwise its own existence would be endangered. The Kakushin is the nearest thing to a liberal party that Japan possesses, but its liberalism is not based on a sincere conviction, but because it is politically opportune to assume such a role.

There is ample room in Japan for a true liberal party which would ultimately, and perhaps at a not distant date, control the situation. Young Japan wants to be liberal, but has no idea how to set about it intelligently. Liberalism is more of a sentiment than anything else.

Coupled with the advocacy of labor legislation is the demand for educational reform and an extension of education so that the new voters would be fully qualified to exercise the recently acquired ballot.

Typifying the general attitude on this question, the Tokyo Asahi says the ministry which enforces universal manhood suffrage should provide political education, instead of military lessons, for young men. We do not find any specification in the school curriculum for political education, but are of opinion that the parliamentary nations must educate their nationals so that they can rely on their own judgment politically. They must be emancipated from feudal ideas and from education designed for economic slaves.

LABRADOR INQUIRY
BROUGHT TO CLOSE

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 2.—Negotiations between the Government of Newfoundland and Quebec, relative to transfer of Labrador territory, are at an end. The Premier, W. S. Monroe, told the Legislature today that the Government had taken place between the two governments on the subject.

The suggestion, which had been made to Quebec, and which if accepted would have required ratification by the Newfoundland Legislature was that the hinterland of Labrador be transferred for \$15,000,000, Newfoundland retaining possession of the three-mile limit around the coast and the other recognized right, but granting Quebec outlets to the sea.

GOVERNOR VETOES
FALL RIVER PAY RISE

A veto message was received by the Legislature today from Governor Fuller, refusing to approve the action of the Legislature in increasing the salary of the clerk of the Board of Police of Fall River from \$2500 to \$3000. Governor Fuller, in his message, says the present salary is adequate for the services rendered and the proposed increase is in excess of that paid to important members of the city government.

SUMMER CAMP AREA ENLARGED

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 30 (Special Correspondence).—Enlargement of the area devoted to summer camps at Allegany State Park, N. Y., will permit an increase this year in the number of group camps conducted by church and other organizations, according to a statement issued by the park commission. Most of the group camps will open the last week in June.

Washington's Cherry Trees Reflect America's Welcome to Envoy's Daughters



Setuko and Jiro, Daughters of Tameo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Enjoying the Blossoms From Their Native Land. The Trees Were the Gift of the Japanese Emperor During the Administration of President Taft. This Year—Apparently to Emphasize the Greeting to the New Envoy From the Flowery Kingdom—They Burst Into Bloom a Week Ahead of Schedule.

BENES FORESEES
EUROPEAN PACT

Czechoslovakian Foreign
Minister Addresses Senate
on Foreign Affairs

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, April 2.—Dr. Eduard Benes yesterday made a statement to the foreign committee of the Czechoslovakian Senate regarding a guarantee pact, Polish treaties, the Austrian problem, the meeting of the Little Entente in Bucharest in May. He declared that the Czechoslovak Government still regarded the protocol as the best solution of the problem of security but was prepared to examine the pact proposal. At the same time, he said it must be made clear that Czechoslovakia would suffer no infringement of the rights granted by the peace treaties and he considered the entry of Germany into the League of Nations a necessary supplement to the signature of the pact, and finally that a pact was only a first step, leading under the League to further pacts, eventually to a European pact which was the ideal aimed at in the protocol.

Dr. Benes said he thought that the German memorandum was permeated to a greater extent with the fundamental ideas of the protocol than seemed at first sight.

In Agreement With France

The fears with regard to the eastern frontiers were exaggerated. According to Dr. Benes' information, Germany intended to respect the Versailles Treaty in the east. In conversation with Eduard Herriot, he said that he had found complete agreement on all points, even in regard to the opinion about the sincerity of the German offer.

The new treaty with Poland would liquidate a number of unsettled questions arising from the treaty of

Japanese-American Peace
Bond in Cherries' Blooms

Gay Blossoms Make Merry as Old Friends, the Envoy
From Their Native Clime and His Family, Estab-
lish Themselves in Nation's Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2.—One of the most charming customs from the Flowery Kingdom has been introduced into the United States, largely through the gift of the Japanese cherry trees to Washington by Japan. As recently as when the Conference for the Limitation of Armament was held many strangers in Washington said, "But why have we not heard of this beautiful spectacle?" referring to the blossoming of the cherry trees in Potomac Park.

More and more people are hearing about the display and among the thousands of persons who visit Washington at this season, most of them bend their way to this delectable spot to view the blossoms.

This year they came almost unaware, the war of early March having encouraged them to make an early showing. The report went out a week ago, "The cherry blossoms are out."

"Impossible" was the reply of those who were going by the calendar of other years. But it was true. The exquisite pink buds were bursting by March 24, almost unprecedentedly early. Washington is learning that the trees in bud are lovelier, if possible, than in bloom. The soft hue is like the flush of dawn that sometimes precedes the bolder light.

All around the Tidal Basin, the cherry trees look approvingly at their reflection in the water, nowise ashamed by the presence of the bright yellow forsythia, planted in clumps here and there among the cherry trees.

The delicately feathered willows in the background supply foliage

HARVESTER CO.
BOOM IN EUROPE

Chicago Firm Reports Gain
in Two Countries—Plant
in Russia Charged Off

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Russian plant of the International Harvester Company is charged off as a loss in its annual report for 1924, made public today. The Harvester Company, however, states that its German works have reopened and records its French and Swedish factories in full operation. It says:

The acceptance by Germany of the Dawes report and the re-establishment of a gold standard in that country brought about conditions that made it possible for the company to resume operations at its plant in Neuss, Germany.

The factories in France and Sweden are operating to capacity. Additional buildings and facilities are in process of construction at Croix works (France) to provide for the increased demand.

Dispossessioned Company

During 1924 the Soviet (Russian) Government took over the company's factory at Lubertzy, near Moscow, dispossessing the company's representatives and is operating it as a property passed from our possession without compensation, received or promised, the depreciated book value of the investment, \$2,291,000, has been charged off against the year's earnings. The balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1924, does not include any investment in Russia.

Plant depreciation accumulated in prior years amounting to \$1,714,098 was also charged off against the Russian property, making a total written off in Russia at this time of \$4,005,558.

Otherwise touching on foreign business, Alexander Legge, president, noted:

Cash collections on the year's sales (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

VOLSTEAD ACT ENFORCEMENT
TIGHTENED BY CO-ORDINATION
OF THREE ARMS OF SERVICE

Treasury Department Puts Prohibition Unit Supervision,
Coast Guard and Customs Service Under General
Andrews—Commissioner Haynes Stays

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In effect, the reorganization in the Treasury Department, which places Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews of New York, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of Customs, Coast Guard and the Prohibition Unit, makes of the last named an independent bureau. According to the statement of Garrard B. Winston, Acting Secretary, the Unit will continue to act through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as provided for by law.

**BOSTON & MAINE
FINANCIAL PLAN
IS MADE PUBLIC**
Under the reorganization plan, however, David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Assistant Commissioner, will have little to do with the practical activities of the Prohibition Unit, which will be under the direction of General Andrews.

According to those who are most deeply interested in effective enforcement of the prohibition law, this is a step in the right direction. Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition workers have urged such a co-ordination of the various agencies as is now announced, and they believe that the only defect in the present arrangement is that it does not go far enough—that it should unite other agencies for enforcement outside the Treasury.

General Andrews is known as an efficient organizer, a man of great energy and a strong proponent of law enforcement. These are qualities which should make for an improved situation and the expectation here is that under his direction a drastic campaign will be undertaken to better enforcement.

Coast Guard and the Courts

The Coast Guard, the Customs and the Prohibition Unit are three arms of the service which by co-operation can do much to correct existing violations. The Coast Guard has been greatly handicapped in its efforts, especially by the action of the courts. Strengthened as it will be by the new alignment, there will be more chances of its activities being sustained by the courts.

Just what effect the reorganization will have on Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, is being discussed, but in prohibition circles it is assumed that he will continue to carry out orders under General Andrews as he did formerly under Messrs. Blair and Moss.

The reputation of General Andrews indicates that he is a new type of officer charged with the peculiar duties attendant upon enforcement of a difficult law. He has had the training of a soldier and of a business man. Graduated from West Point in 1913, he rose to the rank of brigadier-general during the World War. After serving as provost marshal-general under General

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

13 MORE SALOONS
UNDER PADLOCK

Philadelphia Judge Continues
His Campaign

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 2

(Special).—Thirteen more saloons have been padlocked by Judge Harry S. McDevitt during the last two days. Two of the places were closed chiefly on the evidence of a woman, Mrs. Mary J. Umstead, who had obtained evidence against them. She testified both saloons sold liquor in her presence to her husband.

Judge McDevitt, who has earned a reputation as a strict justice particularly in dealing with liquor law offenders, says he is convinced that under our present system, sending a criminal to jail does not reform him. Adjoining padlock proceedings, which has occupied his court for some days past long enough to address students of the Northeastern High School, Judge McDevitt said:

"If I send a man to jail for 19 years, generally speaking, he will be just as bad when he comes out as when he went in. The only value of a prison sentence under our present system of administering justice is that it protects society." Judge McDevitt predicted a better era when obedience to law was the result of "respect instead of fear."

REVOKING OF BUS
LICENSES SOUGHT

LOWELL, Mass., April 1.—The Boston & Maine Railroad late yesterday made formal application to the Mayor and City Council of Lowell for revocation of the licenses under which the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company has been operating buses between this city and Boston.

The reduced rates and frequency of train service enjoyed by the railroad's commuter patrons are jeopardized as a result. It was set forth in the petition, signed by Gerrit Fort, vice-president in charge of traffic, and higher rates or fewer trains, or both, must result if the conditions continue. The fact that the buses take solely the full fare passenger business, which supplies the revenues that make it possible to support commuter rates and maintain frequent train service, was advanced as the basis of the railroad's petition.

With the danger of a curtailment of trains as a consequent loss of employment in mind, employees of the Boston & Maine petitioned the City Council a week ago to revoke the licenses, and the railroad entered the situation with a formal petition yesterday. This petition says that the service given by the buses merely duplicates the railroad service, already adequate and at reasonable rates.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

FEDERAL GASOLINE
INQUIRY PROGRESSING

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The case of the Government against the Standard Oil Companies involving charges of violation of the anti-trust laws is proceeding rapidly. It was indicated by John G. Sargent, Attorney General, today. Mr. Sargent said that an important step in the suit instituted by the Government last June had been taken in sending Government counsel to Chicago to submit to the court for its approval an interrogatory which under the equity rules is designed to establish basic facts.

LAST OF U. S. HOUSING
PROJECTS TO BE SOLD

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Shipping Board arranged today to dispose by sale of the last of its housing projects, that at Portsmouth, N. H., built during the war in connection with its ship construction program. The project consisting of about 350 houses will be sold at public auction, at a date to be determined later. Joseph P. Day of New York was selected as the auctioneer.

INCOME TAX LAW
OPINION SOUGHTNew Hampshire Governor
Is for Court Finding
Before Collections

CONCORD, N. H., April 2 (Special)—That New Hampshire's new State income tax law is almost certain to be invalidated by the Supreme Court as a result of the decision of the state Legislature to raise the question of its constitutionality in a questionaire to the judges, is the belief of taxation experts here. The inheritance tax has already been thrown out by court decision, and the income tax is believed to be in the same category.

The ground of illegality is that the state Constitution requires that taxation shall be equal and proportional. The inheritance tax had graduated rates and was therefore disproportionate, and it is believed that the income tax is invalid because it taxes income from interest and dividends, while other property is taxed at the value of the principal amount.

Gov. John G. Winant appeared before the Legislature last night and advocated a retention of income taxes in the state Treasury instead of their distribution among the cities and towns, but urged that the question of validity be established first.

It has been decided not to increase the gasoline tax from 2 cents to 3 cents a gallon. A special mill tax for the maintenance of the University of New Hampshire has been agreed upon and the rest of the money for state governmental purposes will be raised by a direct tax upon property which will probably amount to nearly \$2,000,000 a year. A funded debt of \$1,400,000 will be established to refund illegally collected inheritance taxes and to buy the Old Man of the Mountain forest preserve and build a dormitory at the Keene Normal School.

BOSTON NEW YORK
AIR LINE PLANNED

NEW YORK, April 1—W. A. Harriman & Company have admitted that financing of a commercial air line between this city and Boston

MAINE POWER
ISSUES RAISEDGovernor Brewster Points
to Opportunities for a
St. John Basin Grab

AUGUSTA, Me., April 2—Special stress upon the hydroelectric power situation on the St. John River and Passamaquoddy Bay was laid by Governor Ralph O. Brewster in a message which he delivered to the Legislature yesterday.

The message was an elaboration of the opportunities for "a grab" of the entire storage basin of the St. John River, located in Maine, under the provision of the so-called Mill Act. The message also discussed the possibilities of danger threatening the Maine hydroelectric policy in the bill to incorporate Dexter P. Cooper with authority to develop tidal power in Passamaquoddy Bay.

Governor Brewster plainly indicated that he felt some such legislation as that proposed by the bill introduced by Charles B. Carter, Senator from Androscoggin county, which changes the mill act, was necessary, without specifying the measure by name.

He said that such a requirement as that made by the Carter bill, which is that before the provisions of the mill act can be taken advantage of, the consent of the Legislature must be obtained, seemed desirable.

He pointed out that it might be needed only on the St. John waters, but he also indicated that, in order to avoid a setting aside because of unconstitutionality, it might be necessary to include all the State.

"A memorial to the Secretary of State of the United States by this Legislature, declaring our conception of our rights and the very important and far-reaching interests that are at stake," he said, "would seem an appropriate and helpful act on your part at this time."

"Placing in another citizen of the United States and, if long standing custom is followed, a citizen of the State of Maine upon the international joint commission without delay, would seem a proper subject for immediate representation by us," the President of the United States.

With a vacancy in the American section, Canada now has a majority of representatives on the commission, he indicated.

BENES FORESEES
EUROPEAN PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

Saint Germain and the decision on the division of the Cieszyn district. The commercial treaty, granting Poland transit rights through Czechoslovakia to south and west Europe and similar rights to Czechoslovakia through Poland to Russia, was extremely important. There was also the question of the conclusion of a political arbitration treaty.

Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship

The friendship of Poland and Czechoslovakia would be considerably strengthened by these treaties. Dr. Benes made no reference to an eastern guarantee pact. In his opinion, a rapprochement between the succession states on the lines of the commercial treaty between Austria and Czechoslovakia was the only solution, and a Danubian confederation or a customs union was

out of the question. He added that recent discussions at Geneva on the subject of regional pacts emphasized the importance of the Little Entente, and he asserted that the governments of Yugoslavia and Rumania were in complete agreement with Czechoslovakia on all outstanding international questions.

Dr. Benes is to leave Prague for Warsaw within the next fortnight to sign the Polish-Czechoslovak commercial treaty and to continue the discussions on the arbitration treaty.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2 (Special)—Explaining that \$275,000 is badly needed for the development of the present system of state parks and that \$475,000 additional should be put into projects at once if the State's policies are to be successfully carried out, Lucius F. Robinson of Hartford, chairman of the state Park and Forest Commission, was before the Legislative Committee on Appropriations yesterday afternoon to detail the various items in the commission's \$750,000 request.

The request was supported by citizens and representative organizations from nearly every section of the State who are interested in outdoor recreation and reforestation.

Mr. Robinson urged immediate action on appropriations for the completion of plans in the development of Hammonasset Beach, a State park near New London, Selden Neck Point on the Connecticut River where the State has extensive holdings, Mt. Carmel or the Sleeping Giant Park in Hamden and Wooster Mountain Park in Danbury. He said:

"The people of the State have demonstrated their appreciation and want additional parks. The popularity of established recreational parks and forest glades is attested by the large number visiting them, and the only difficulty in the way of further development is lack of funds, he added.

The amount we would like available would be divided into two sums, \$275,000 for development and \$475,000 for projects now under consideration, necessary for successful completion of the State's system of parks. That they are needed is shown by the number of bills introduced in this session by individuals favoring the same projects and requesting greater appropriations that the commission has asked for.

The uncompleted acquisition of the Sleeping Giant Park project was supported by a large delegation from Hamden, New Haven and vicinity. The historical associations connected with the mountain and its great natural beauties were recounted by the advocates. In particular, they favored acquisition by the State of that part of the mountain, known as the "Giant's Head," which it is claimed is being defaced by quarrying operation for trap-rock.

Francis Macmillen

Francis Macmillen gave his second Boston recital of the season last night in Jordan Hall. Mr. Macmillen plays with a dash, brilliancy and verve which combine to make a style

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PLEA FOR STATE
PARKS IS MADEConnecticut Legislature Is
Urged to Appropriate
\$750,000 for Plans

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HARVESTER CO.
BOOM IN EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

were good, being 78 per cent in the United States, 84 per cent in Canada, and 81 per cent in the European and the foreign trade.

The sales in foreign countries, together with the sale of products other than farm equipment in the United States, namely: motor trucks, tractors, etc., represented almost two-thirds of the total business of the company, and produced a like proportion of the operating earnings.

Outlook Promising

The French works of the company comprise 32.5 acres, those in Germany 27.7 acres, and at Norrkoping, Sweden, 19.1 acres. The Croix and Neuss works make harvesting machines and tillage implements, the Swedish works mowers, rakes and drills.

Of the American agricultural situation, Mr. Legge said:

"The directors believe that the period of agricultural depression which was so markedly reflected in the adverse condition of the farm operating implement industry, is past, and look forward to a period of more satisfactory times for the American farmer and for the manufacturers supplying his needs of labor-saving farm equipment."

The net profit for 1924 was \$13,037,395, after provision for depreciation and reserves and after charging off the loss of the company's investment in its Russian plant. The previous year's net profits were \$10,274,375. Current assets on Dec. 31, 1924, were \$167,651,473.

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy to clear weather tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature, moderate east to north winds.

New England: Cloudy to partly cloudy tonight and Friday; little change in temperature, moderate northeast to north winds.

Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	33	Memphis	52
Atlantic City	42	Montreal	31
Boston	42	Nantucket	45
Buffalo	36	New Orleans	62
Calgary	33	New York	44
Chicago	32	Philadelphia	49
Cincinnati	46	Pittsburgh	38
Denver	32	Portland, Me.	32
Des Moines	44	Portland, Ore.	50
Eastport	34	San Francisco	48
Galveston	58	St. Louis	50
Hatteras	50	St. Paul	44
Helena	32	Seattle	48
Jacksonville	59	Tampa	58
Kansas City	44	Washington	40
Los Angeles	50		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 6:25 p. m. Friday 6:45 a. m. Light all vehicles at 5:41 p. m.

Fifth Avenue Florist

24 West 59th Street
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Next to Plaza Hotel
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
Phone Plaza 3620

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Smith & McCance
5 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON
(Opposite Boston City Club)

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Art & Auction Galleries
Incorporated
Three East Fifty-Third Street
Estates Appraised for
Insurance Inheritance Tax or
SOLD AT AUCTION
Phone: Plaza 6034-6035

NEW YORK

The United States Savings Bank
MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 51ST STREET
has declared a dividend on deposits for the first three months of 1925 at the rate of

4% per annum

Ten APRIL Days
Deposits made up to and including April 11th will be allowed interest from the 1st of April.

Save your Savings in a SAVINGS BANK

NEW YORK

Luncheon Places
"For All of Us"

Open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.
19 West 44th St., 20 West 45th St.
Inside Berkeley Building Arcade

PLACES ARE NEAR
AEOLIAN HALL

25 West 43d St., 28 West 44th St.
Inside Nat'l Asso. Bldg. Arcade
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DEBATE STATE
BUDGET VETOESWays and Means Chairman
Says Cuts Are Against
Accepted Policy

Governor Fuller's vetoes of eight items in the budget for 1925 were the subject of discussion and action today in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. On his vetoes in which he struck out three items in toto and in five which he reduced by a total of \$294,100, the members of the House Ways and Means committee today made vigorous utterance.

Henry L. Shattuck, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, led the debate opposing the position the Governor took regarding these items. Mr. Shattuck reviewed the veto message item by item and told the Representatives why the committee had voted the appropriations to which the Governor took exception. He said in part:

"These cuts appear to have been made primarily with the purpose of keeping the state tax to the pre-conceived figure of \$12,000,000. In some instances the cuts run counter to accepted state policies. In other cases they run counter to the advice of department heads and of disinterested experts."

"I see dangers ahead which, it seems to me, threaten the budget system and may cause the overthrow of the pay-as-you-go policy. The danger I refer to is the perfectly human tendency of each executive during his brief period of not over four years in office, to 'make a record,' and, in this effort to overlook needs—particularly those in the nature of capital expenditures, which may be post-

poned, but which eventually may accumulate to such a degree as to cause an abandonment of the pay-as-you-go policy and to cast discredit on the budget system."

LECTURES ON SOCIOLOGY

J. D. Willard, director of the extension service of Massachusetts Agricultural College, opened a series of lectures on rural sociology at the Boston School of Social Workers today. His experience with the rural aspects of sociology includes nine years ministerial work; two years as special agent for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; two years as secretary of the Franklin County Farm Bureau, and the war-period services.

STRIKES RETURN TO WORK

CHICOPEE, Mass., April 2—Striking employees of the Dwight Manufacturing Company's cotton mills returned to work yesterday after being out a little more than nine weeks. It was said that many of those who struck and others who were thrown out of work by the strike have found employment elsewhere. In returning the strikers accept the 10 per cent wage cut that caused the strike. No statement was made by the company.

Special Offer

Engraving, Visiting Card, Name Plate up to 100 letters, in the latest shaded antique Roman style, and 100 visiting cards from the plate, \$5.00 complete. Script name plate and 100 cards \$3.00. Samples upon request.

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PATROLMEN PROMOTED

Promotion of seven Boston patrolmen to the rank of sergeant is announced by Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner. The men and the division to which they are attached are: John C. Blake of East Dedham Street Station, Thomas F. J. McGrade of Milk Street Station, Robert C. Mooney of Hanover Street Station, Frank McVabb of Back Bay Station, David V. Tittle of City Point Station, Dennis F. Driscoll of Roxbury Crossing Station, and Henry W. Laskey of Joy Street Station.

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27 East 48th Street

Francis Macmillen

Francis Macmillen gave his second Boston recital of the season last night in Jordan Hall. Mr. Macmillen plays with a dash, brilliancy and verve which combine to make a style

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 6:25 p. m. Friday 6:45 a. m. Light all vehicles at 5:41 p. m.

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METHODISTS REPORT GAINS

New England Conference
Opens 129th Conven-
tion in Brookline

Marked awakening of interest in church activities was unanimously reported by the three district superintendents who submitted their annual statements to today's session of the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which is now holding its 129th yearly convention in St. Mark's Church, Brookline.

The Rev. Dr. James E. Coons of the Lynn district, while expressing the opinion that there had been a lamentable neglect of the foreign missionary work, announced that church property had been improved approximately \$457,890 in value, that there were 7½ per cent more members, and that there had been 44 candidates for the Methodist ministry and 59 candidates for other full-time religious service.

An equally optimistic report was given by the Rev. Dr. C. Oscar Ford of the Springfield district, who, after outlining similar progress, urged that greater attention be given to the development of the small-town church, and that bigoted sectarianism, wherever it might exist, should be cast off.

Following the presentation of his report, in which he emphasized the increasing influence of the church in all aspects of life, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Spaulding, who this year retires from the superintendency of the Worcester district, received a purse of \$423.16 from the ministers and laymen of his area.

The financial condition of the fund for conference claimants under the Methodist pension system for retired ministers is sounder this year than ever before, according to C. W. Blackett, treasurer, who announced assets of \$518,000. This amount, he said, was the largest balance that ever had been carried over.

This morning's session marked the second day of the convention, and was opened at 9 o'clock with prayer by Bishop William F. Anderson. The superintendents' reports followed, with the announcement of the transfers to New England. The Rev.

William B. Van Valkenberg from the Gulf conference, the Rev. William M. Gilbert from the Atlanta conference, the Rev. A. S. Buell from Nebraska and the Rev. E. C. McLeod from South Carolina. Transfer of the Rev. J. W. Thomas from the New England to the Tennessee conference also was unanimous.

The Rev. Dr. W. M. Crawford of Wollaston, Mass., delivered the conference missionary sermon in the afternoon, emphasizing that a life to be most Christ-like must be a useful life of help to others. The Rev. Dr. F. B. Stockdale of New York gave his second Bible lecture on the "Genesis Stories."

It was announced at the close of the session today that Bishop Anderson's address to the entering class, scheduled for Friday morning, will be delivered Saturday morning instead, and that the Rev. Dr. S. Mitchell will advance his address from Saturday to Friday. The convention will continue through Monday.

COAST GUARD PATROL BOAT IS FIRED UPON

Boatswain's Mate Killed by
Suspected Runrunner

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 2.—Karl Gustafson, chief boatswain's mate on the United States coast guard patrol boat CG-237, was shot and killed early this morning at the wheel of the 75-footer as it started in pursuit of a suspected runrunner, three miles south of Race Point Light.

Scarcely had the vessel got under way when a volley of shots came from the southward, and in rapid succession poured like rain into the port side of the hull. Before any opportunity to retaliate was offered, Gustafson, who manned the wheel while Boatswain Gray stood beside him in the pilot house, fell and the chase was abandoned.

Coast guard authorities say they have no clue as to the vessel which fired the shots which peppered the port side of the vessel. Coast guard headquarters at Washington was notified following the arrival of the patrol boat here. In the meantime, Gustafson, who was a soldier, was killed by a bullet from a .30-caliber Winchester, temporarily in charge of the section base here during the absence of Commander W. H. Munter, who is in Washington, had a board of investigation in session.

Pershing, following the Armistice, General Andrews sought retirement from the military service. More recently General Andrews was chief executive of the New York Transit Commission and was receiver for the New York and Queens County Railway. He is described as a soldier-like person who exerts the most unflinching obedience to orders on the part of his subordinates.

Takes Firm Hold of Enforcement



GEN. LINCOLN C. ANDREWS
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Under Whose Charge the Prohibition Unit, Coast Guard and Customs Service Has Been Co-ordinated.

VOLSTEAD ACT ENFORCEMENT TIGHTENED BY CO-ORDINATION OF THREE ARMS OF SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

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More recently General Andrews was chief executive of the New York Transit Commission and was receiver for the New York and Queens County Railway. He is described as a soldier-like person who exerts the most unflinching obedience to orders on the part of his subordinates.

That the department is in a more logical position than ever before to enforce prohibition is the opinion expressed by high Treasury officials. The co-ordination which will be brought about by having the three branches of Treasury activities touching on law enforcement under one head is expected to have very definite results in increased efficiency.

It was also indicated that Mr. Andrews will have more time to devote to the ticklish problem of law enforcement than could be given to it by Mr. Moss, who will have charge of the Tax Section of the Internal Revenue.

The only change in administration involved is that the prohibition unit

will have a supervisory head who will be directly connected with its problems. Under the law it must still be a part of the Internal Revenue Bureau, it was pointed out.

The cost for the current fiscal year of the three activities which will be headed by Mr. Andrews was given at the Treasury as follows: Customs enforcement, \$17,000,000; Coast Guard activities, \$28,000,000; Prohibition, \$11,000,000.

COLUMBIA'S BUILDING PROGRAM
NEW YORK, April 2.—Nearly \$16,000,000 is involved in building plans under way at Columbia. Buildings authorized by the board of trustees recently completed cost \$3,655,000; buildings not yet provided for but under consideration aggregate \$6,400,000.

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BOSTON HARBOR TO BE IMPROVED

Definite Word That Work
Is to Start Is Received
From Washington

Harbor improvements long sought by Boston as a means of putting this port in the front rank of Atlantic shipping terminals were finally assured today when the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce received word from Washington that the War Department had apportioned \$450,000 for this purpose and was actually going to do the work.

Among the important improvements is the dredging of Broad Sound Channel between President Roads and the open sea to a depth of 40 feet at mean low water. This is said to be greater than the depth of any main channel on the Atlantic seaboard, and means that the largest steamships, such as the Leviathan and the Majestic, can come up to the harbor without waiting for tides.

Another improvement authorized is a preliminary survey for a 30-foot channel between the Victory plant at Squantum and the main ship channel. This will go through Dorchester Bay. The dredging of Fore River at Weymouth to a depth of 27 feet and the removal of Flin's Ledge at the outer entrance of Broad Sound channel are other projects considered of great importance in the development of the port.

The decision of the War Department to authorize this work follows a hearing last October, called by the Maritime Association for the purpose of impressing on government officials who were present the great need for these improvements. It was testified that the development of every port activity was being restricted by the lack of channel facilities.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the association, said today that while it had been reported that preliminary surveys were to be made by the Government, the actual assurance

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that the specific improvements were to be made was not had until today. He termed it a great victory for those who have so long and steadfastly worked to make Boston the port it ought to be.

ADVISORY BOARD FOR TRANSIT FIELD

New England Lines Plan Aid
to Industries

Advancement of the economic welfare of the New England states, especially regarding transportation service, is to be sought through co-operation of railroads and public in forming a body to be known as the regional advisory board which is to be affiliated with the car service division of the American Railway Association.

Executives of all New England railroads who were in conference with the representatives of the car service division of the American Railway Association in Boston have arrived at this conclusion.

The regional advisory boards are public organizations. They are composed of permanent standing commodity committees—each committee to fully represent the requirements of each branch of industry within the territory. Each committee is, in turn, made up of a chairman and vice-chairman together with leading industrial and public transportation representatives within each district. In turn, the chairman and vice-chairman of each standing committee and a designated membership "at large" constitute the regional advisory board. It expresses the interrelated and common interests of each phase of economic activity within the territory.

The United States Navy Department lent 17 models of such famous ships as the Constitution, Bon Homme Richard, which triumphed over the Serapis; Admiral Farragut's staunch flagship, the steam frigate, Hartford, and the Ohio, a ship of the line in 1848.

One of the most interesting groups includes miniatures of the Monitor, Merrimack and Benton, ships of the

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Model Navies in Tech Display to Trace Histories of Nations

Navies of the nations of the world, including models and prints depicting naval history from the fifteenth century to the present, will be seen in miniature in an exhibition at the marine museum of the Pratt School of Naval Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, opening tomorrow.

After a private view for guests of Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the institute, and the directors of the school of naval architecture, the exhibition will be open to the public for several weeks.

There are models of ships from the earliest times to the great battleships and cruisers of today, built to the same scale to show their relative sizes.

The United States Navy Department lent 17 models of such famous ships as the Constitution, Bon Homme Richard, which triumphed over the Serapis; Admiral Farragut's staunch flagship, the steam frigate, Hartford, and the Ohio, a ship of the line in 1848.

One of the most interesting groups includes miniatures of the Monitor, Merrimack and Benton, ships of the

Civil War that won fame in days when little was known of iron construction.

The rapid development of modern armored ships is shown in a group of ships beginning with the torpedo boat, a little craft of 600 tons, which was the product of a school of naval seamen that believed a great number of these could destroy larger ships.

The next step was the building of torpedo boat destroyers to protect the big ships, and then came scout cruisers, developed in turn to combat destroyers.

In addition to the models, visitors to the museum will have an opportunity to view more than 2000 prints of ships of all time, a pageant of naval history in lithograph, engraving and drawing.

The famous collection of prints gathered by Capt. Arthur H. Clark is the largest of its kind in existence. Charles H. Taylor Jr. has presented a collection of more than 100 prints of early American naval history.

There are numerous other objects of interest, including many valuable books of the sea, a number of which are part of the Clark collection.

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INFIELD INTACT AT IOWA STATE

Pitching and Catching Are Big Baseball Problems

AMES, Ia., April 2 (Special)—With

Only the remnants of his Missouri Valley Conference championship baseball team from last season left, Coach W. S. Chandler of Iowa State College is hoping for a nine. Although lacking a dependable battery on the tried outfield, the team has its infield practically intact from last season, with four letter men. They are Capt. Elmer Jacobson, shortstop; Fred C. R. Towne, second base; O. C. Towne '23 at second base and R. J. Fisher '26 at shortstop.

Catching and catching are Coach Chandler's big problems. A. T. Boler '27 and F. W. Greenlee '26, members of last year's team, are the best catchers and are about on a par, although neither is a veteran. The best hitter probably will draw the assignment.

Pitching Uncertain

Pitchers at present are something of an unknown quantity. K. S. Bond '25 a left-hander has been working out in fair shape, but lacks control. P. H. Lougee '25 was a member of last season's squad, and shows possibilities of development. G. E. Lamp '25 and Howard McCracken '26 are new players.

In the outfield there are several possibilities, though mostly untried. L. T. Raff '26, who played varsity baseball two seasons ago, and is a good hitter, will be back. Supporting him will be H. W. Kruse '27. Tanner Jacobson '25, W. L. Nave '26, and P. M. Garrison '25.

In addition to the infirm veterans, several "old soldiers" are expected to appear. Although Captain Jacobson, at first, has height and is a strong fighter, Roland Coe '27 and E. B. Scott '26 are expected to take his position. P. H. Kennedy '26 is a promising candidate for second base.

Two Shortstops

At short, Fisher and Edward Hill '27, who comes from the freshman class, are the only players possible. Fisher will be shifted to third to make room for Hill who is a good hitter. At second, R. W. Brown and O. J. Manship '27 are playing right now.

The team has been practicing out-of-doors for a comparatively short time. It is possible that the Missouri Valley schedule it is possible that a practice game may be arranged with Cornell College for the earlier part of the season.

April 22 and 23—Iowa State Teachers' College, Ames, Ia.

BORG TO ATTACK RECORD
CHICAGO, April 2 — Arne Borg, Sweden's Olympic star and European free-style swimming champion, will attempt to break the world record in the 100-meter freestyle at the Olympic trials here today.

...nile event in the Illinois A. C. pool tonight in connection with the Central Amateur Athletic Union championships. Two title events, the women's plunging and men's event, will soon be competed, each with a heavy entry list.



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Architecture Music Books Art Motion Pictures

The Rise of American Architecture

By DWIGHT J. BAUM

Member of American Institute of Architects and 1922 winner of medal of honor in architecture given by the Architectural League of New York.

EUROPEAN critics are admitting and publishing the statement that American domestic architecture of today leads the world. This is a great compliment both to the home owners and the architects of the United States. But to understand and appreciate what this means, we must consider the past—how American characteristics of architecture were formed, the heights and depths in design that American structures reached at different periods and how Americans have come to their present standards from the time of the Civil War to 1890, through the General Grant and Queen Anne periods, also sometimes called the Pullman Renaissance.

The first characteristics of American domestic work were determined by the lives of the settlers, conditions of climate and materials. With few resources until after 1725, this growth was an exclusive American phase, owing nothing to foreign types. This characteristic was never fully appreciated. Colonial America was the first unadorned country developed since southern Italy was settled by the Dorians.

These colonists were civilized people, bringing education, customs, ideals and traditions to a virgin land. They developed these in various ways, sifting out for their new methods of life and with the new civic freedom and democracy approached their home building in a new way. Land had to be cleared, and so it was natural that lumber was used for building as well as for fuel during the long winters. Thus a race of carpenters sprung up differing from the masons of Europe. With plenty of lumber, shingles took the place of slate and tile for roofs, and the early type characteristics developed. This was the rational outcome of the new life and unconsciously the culture of the colonists developed a style still used.

Georgian Influence

With the next phase of increasing wealth and growth of maritime commerce, the influences of the mother country were more felt. Up to and through the reigns of the first three Georges, arts flourished, through both importations and copy. This included not only books for the carpenter-architects but also actual models and architectural details, as well as furniture, silver and china.

Skilled artisans emigrated, local carpenter-architects, like Samuel McIntire, became proficient in the fashionable art. The structure grew Georgian in detail, and yet retained in the north the light wooden character and simple expression of the method of living.

In the south, as in Virginia, brick appeared to be cheap and abundant, the climate served to develop deep-porched porches, the detail was more Georgian in scale, and yet, reflecting the English influences, the types were purely American. These structures still have a quiet dignity, charm and refinement hard to emulate.

Near the close of the eighteenth century and during the days of the early Republic, there was a tendency to break away from English influence and a more classical feeling was introduced. This has been called a classical revival, which is not wholly correct; for the capitol of Virginia, by Thomas Jefferson, and Richmond in 1784 antedates the Madeleine at Paris by 22 years, and this was the first classical building of modern Europe.

European critics feel that Americans copied their classical revival structures, and only in recent years the fact has been discovered. Men like Thomas Jefferson and even George Washington, D. Williams Thornton, who designed the Capitol; Charles Bulfinch, who designed the State House at Boston; James Hulan, who designed the White House; Washington; Latrobe L'Engant, John McComb, who designed the beautiful New York City Hall, and others of the period did remarkable work that lives today in comparison with work of any age or time.

Industrialism Enters

Around 1800 the increasing wealth of the people made possible the use of other materials than the primitive wood or later brick. Stucco came in vogue at this time, while stone was used in some sections, as eastern Pennsylvania, and a few marble houses were erected. Also the question of convenience of plan, layout of rooms and even orientation of exposure of rooms began to be considered.

Thomas McIntire and Charles Bulfinch designed houses at this period that expressed a use of materials, design and craftsmanship that have been a model ever since and today are considered masterpieces.

From the classical was a short step to the Greek revival period. This style has been handed down in a few charming examples of temple-like porticoed structures. The good work was done around 1820 to 1850 and some examples were built until 1850. Finally this type decayed into small wooden houses copied after the Parthenon, becoming meaningless and so losing its power.

Artistic taste began to decline, due to industrialism. Increased use of steam was the main factor as saw-mills supplanted individuality of hand labor and local methods. What was a charming house turned into a gabled box, and then the jig-saws and hand-saws destroyed even the simplicity by adding the Queen Anne ornamented barge boards, cornices,

etc. The careful house carpenter was gone and the architect did not exist, books of Gothic-design cottages together with mills turning out stock materials, destroyed the building art in America.

This continued from the decadence of the Greek revival through the Civil War up to 1880. First the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia awoke an art sense in the public. In their early eighties, H. H. Richardson of Boston began to exert his influence in a clever manner with the Romanesque style.

Nation's Wide Expanse

At this time some of the so-called Queen Anne houses developed a livable plan and certain picturesque qualities that under such firms of McKim, Meade & White, were a great advance in design and purely American. Those designs are amusing today, but formed the nucleus of the informal type so popular now.

At the same time, the Colonial revival was gathering strength, at first with indifference, then gaining in the New England states rapidly. The architects and their drafts-men were better trained. Again English models appeared, but this time the imposing Tudor, Jacobean or Elizabethan types competed with the so-called Colonial.

With the cosmopolitan population it is natural that America has, and is developing, an internationalism in design. The United States with one of the largest areas, all varieties of topography or landscape and the great variety of human life, is even more developed, along with progress in other lines, many types in architectural design. The question of distance from materials is now of no consequence, so only local or climate determines the real character.

Also there is a real nationalism in this 3000 miles of country not seen in even neighboring provinces in Europe. The United States, however, has three sections that have certain distinctive characteristics. These are the east, the middle west and Pacific coast. The last has developed both a wood and a stucco architecture. California is influenced by the Italian and Spanish, while the northwest has Indian and pioneer traditions which have been followed.

The horizontal emphasis of the plains has always affected middle western design. Certain aspects of design in the long low lines show a general localism, while, although no historic style can be discovered, the architects and owners have sensed and developed houses that have, at last, an honest and untrammelled viewpoint. They have arrived at an understanding whereby their present-day efforts will go down as a school of their own, but at the same time they have gone a long way in that direction.

Originally Indorsed

One may or may not approve of the present results, but credit should be given for the great progress made in the last few years. Originality is no wrong. We must not always work in the past tense nor among books. I do not think that the leading eastern architects of the United States believe the work of the better men of the west to be strange or foreign. There is a sincere endeavor toward a style based on localism rather than tradition, a difficult achievement and one that will receive full recognition when it arrives.

Considering eastern work, I believe that there is a tendency to avoid passing from style to style, as in the past, and endeavoring to produce a worth-while structure at each attempt. It is not the fact that Americans wish to copy old forms literally, but, instead, they believe the experience of the past must teach something. We must be immersed in historic forms before being able to obtain results that will be successful.

So modern work borrows certain characteristics from the early American or so-called Colonial styles of New England, the Dutch of Long Island or New Jersey or the Georgian of Virginia. These in turn revert back to Old England. As against this style class we have the more popular name "Mediterranean types." This includes Spain, southern France and Italy.

Southern California really has to be considered with the east, for her ablest men work in the same manner and in the same vein as architects in Florida and the south. These two districts are taking the best of Spanish precedent and adapting it to the mode of living in these two great home and playground states. The earliest homes in both California and Florida were built before the day of the Republic, all under Spanish influence. In the west, this extended until 1848, when rule was transferred to Mexico. Ranch houses followed in the early missions and now homes of wealthy residents are carrying along the traditions of the past. In Southern California the proportion of well designed country homes is large to rest of the west and equal to any part of the United States.

And one of the great reasons for this success is that the architecture fits this particular environment. The climate and topography are similar to southern Spain, and so this is a case of types from a distant country adapted in the right manner.

It is simple architecture—and this

of all things is needed most even under present standards. The plain wall surfaces with interesting plaster textures, simple roof lines and sparing use of detail make for charm.

The sense of environment is more and more being considered, so Americans build few English houses in the south or Spanish types in the north or Colonial endeavors in the southwest. The first can be done in stucco, but looks entirely out of place in brick. The second just doesn't go at all and the last looks strange in either brick or the same siding that appears so well in its own New England.



"FISHERMEN'S COTTAGES, BALTRAY CO., LOUTH"
Painting by J. Crampton Walker, Recently Exhibited in the New Irish Salon, Dublin.

land. This distilling process must go on throughout the great country and eventually it will yield an architectural style purely American.

Southern France does not have to be considered, as it is even more Italian than parts of present Italy. The Italian villa type has been for years, and will continue to be, popular. As a country-wide style, it seems more adapted for the great American differences in landscape and climate than any other. Outside of the Colonial, the first signs of good taste appeared in this type.

Many of the finest homes designed by America's ablest architects have borrowed from the villas of Tuscany and Florence. Tivoli or Frascati, near Rome, or from the banks of the Bretna near Venice. The simple lines of these designs, interesting treatment of materials and colors employed, showed great imagination, yet simple composition, with a result of great beauty. It was, therefore, natural that study of old works immediately focused on these structures in Land conditions on Long Island are similar to those along the Bretna, while many of the country and suburban sections in the United States appear the same topographically as Frascati.

In Colonial work there is a tendency toward uniformity of design without monotony. Picturesque massing and detail are entering into these homes, taking some of the flavor of the English cottage types. Again the charm of early detail is being carried out, besides a flexibility of design not seen before. The small house is becoming an object of interest, while estates are developed along Georgian lines in a stately, dignified manner, showing good taste instead of a mere exhibition of great resources.

A large home can be so simple that a man of means would not have lived in it in the age of the overdecorated mansion, yet its simple elegance is far beyond the other type. Happily this is what we are coming to. There is a revival of the old Colonial type; the architect of today is going back for inspiration while designing American homes suited to their environment.

Mr. Mengelberg Conducts Chamber Music Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, March 31.—Willem Mengelberg is following the fashion of conductors here this season of making an appearance as conductor of a chamber music program. Having negotiated one of the largest orchestral enterprises of the winter in giving a performance of the Mahler second symphony, the other evening at Carnegie Hall, he came down to something small tonight at Aeolian Hall, taking part with Mme. Wanda Landowska, the harpsichord player, in the performance of C. P. E. Bach's concerto in C minor for strings, horns and woodwind, the Larghetto from Mozart's "Coronation" con-

certo for piano and orchestra, and a Haydn piece. But in the C. P. E. Bach work, he hardly came down small enough. Really, he brought along a larger number of his Philharmonic men than was desirable for a balanced accompaniment for the little tinkling solo instrument. An octet of players had been enough. He employed a double octet plus. Who was the New Englander who said he had a tin roof built over a certain part of his house, so he could hear the rain patter on it? He ought to have bought a harpsichord. A trifling sonority the instrument possesses; but it does help listeners, no doubt, to fancy themselves in the past. Charmingly—but why say over again what the Parisian critics have said for 15 years? Mme. Landowska was delightful, too, as pianist, both

"Grass," an Epic Persian Pastoral

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1.—"Grass," a motion picture, recorded by Marguerite Harrison, Merlan C. Cooper and Ernest B. Schoedsack.

"Grass" is unquestionably the motion picture novelty of the present New York season, the superlatively of the films to date. With remarkable courage and skill, the above-named trio of intrepid globe trotters has caught a pictorial record that is as astounding as it is authentic.

From Angora these questing cam-

els took their 500,000 head of cattle with them into the swirling waters that bar their upward progress. Here are "shots" of such magnitude and daring as have never before been captured for the screen. Upon and into the milk-white waters of this mountain torrent the tribe casts its all. No sooner is this obstacle passed than the ascent of snowy peaks begins, with the whole thing achieved barefooted. But as in the icy stream, these hardened Persians find their spurs among the snow-clad precipices and at the close of the picture are shown pitching their tents once more among the waving grasses of the hard-earned uplands.

Nothing has been overemphasized to make a movie holiday. "Grass" is just an honest statement of unusual fact in terms of the motion picture. Mrs. Harrison is seen from time to time at the head of the caravan, but she makes her picture debut with modesty and seldom staying within range for more than a fleeting moment. Messrs. Cooper and Schoedsack naturally do not appear, since they were the men at the machine, but they lend their unseen presences with fine effect. Some of the mountain views are of surpassing beauty. "Grass" is in no wise a racial study, nor does it dwell on the emotional content of the Bakhtiari. It is a superlatively well-some nice humor in the captions, and is altogether a cinematographic treat.

R. F.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1.—"The Mikado," which the Shuberts are producing, will open at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater on April 11. "Process Ida" will be produced by Lawrence J. Anhalt on April 13, possibly at the Casino. The cast of "The Mikado" will include Marguerite Williams, William Hanford, Ten Burke, Sarah Edwards, Barbara Maurel, Stanley Ford, Elsa Peterson and Leo Heilrold.

Ramsay Wallace and Elizabeth Risdon will head the cast of "Thrills" by William F. Dugan. The opening of "Caesar and Cleopatra" at the new Guild Theater has been postponed to April 13.

"The Leash," by Herbert Thompson, has been chosen as the best play submitted in Marcus Loew's play-off contest for newspapermen, and will be produced soon by Loew's Stock Company in New York.

"Something to Brag About," a new comedy by William Le Baron and Edgar Selwyn, will be placed in rehearsal soon by Mr. Selwyn.

Instead of closing her season in "Pierrot the Prodigal," Laurette Taylor will give matinees at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater on Mondays and Thursdays beginning next week.

Art Notes

"Emma and Her Children," probably one of George Bellows' best works, has been purchased by subscription for presentation to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Ten paintings were sold 10 minutes after the opening of the annual Dodge Mackintosh exhibition at the Doll & Richards Gallery, Boston.

Margaret Richardson, a former Boston painter, is holding an exhibition of her portraits in Ponca City, Okla., where she now resides.

Lorato Taft, Chicago sculptor, has recently been appointed by President Coolidge to a membership on the National Art Commission.

The Pennsylvania Museum and Art Alliance are co-operating to establish the foundation of a circulating library of paintings in Philadelphia.

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Wilson's Speeches in German

Woodrow Wilson's Worte als Reichspräsident, von Theodore Hahn, Heilbronn: im Selbstverlag des Verfassers.

HERR HAHN is convinced that if the German people were afforded fuller opportunities of understanding President Wilson and his work, they would return to his ideals of a just and abiding peace in spite of the disillusioning effect of the Treaty of Versailles. He has, therefore, taken upon himself to collect and translate every available speech, letter and state document that might throw light on the President's ideas of organizing the world for peace, and to publish them himself in a compact volume, with a spirited preface indicating how, in his opinion, the ideals should be translated into political action, and how the President's own failure in that respect may be turned to success.

There are no half measures about Herr Hahn's faith in Woodrow Wilson. For him, the memorable moment when Wilson's idealism was suddenly relieved from the war, hailed the President as the apostle of universal peace, is still here. Nothing that has since transpired has, in his judgment, really changed the atmosphere. The stage is still set for a Wilsonian peace, awaiting only political leaders to take the proper steps to bring it about.

Herr Hahn deserves every encouragement in his work in the cause of peace. His efforts will undoubtedly bear fruit though possibly not all the fruit he looks for. It is conceivable that the nations of the world might conform to President Wilson's ideal by political action in the manner set forth in the preface. But it must be remembered that between President Wilson's ideal and its practical application there is an intermediate step. The world must make the ideal its own. Without that step no amount of political action would realize the desired guarantees of peace. The world may be as Herr Hahn believes, ready for Wilsonian ideals. But has it yet made them its own? It may be that in the necessary process of familiarizing the people with the ideals Herr Hahn's efforts will accomplish their most valuable work.

The political means proposed in the preface for realizing the peace ideals are along the lines of a complete reopening of the Versailles Conference, to reconcile the treaty with the "rotten" politics, a reopening of the questions of war guilt, disarmament, and the abolition of secret treaties, the great stumbling blocks to the President's influence at Versailles six years ago. This procedure might be effective if the nations concerned were imbued with the Wilsonian ideal of a "peace with concession and sacrifice," if they entered upon it in a "spirit of accommodation." But would they? And in any case, is not the quickest way to settle a brawl among nations as among individuals, not to reopen all the grievances and to allocate the blame, but to smooth over the differences, forget all about them, and think of something else?

Such a modus operandi might possibly appear less desirable to Germany as the loser, and as the party credited with much of the original provocation. But, even so, Germany certainly stands to benefit more by trusting to a healthy future outlook than by exhuming well-buried quarrels and recriminations of the past. Modifications of the Versailles Treaty, made in the light of the more settled conditions of a world at peace, should be more wise and effective than a general resumption of the discord of 1919.

Herr Hahn has, probably wisely, omitted nothing from this collection which might serve to present the President in his true colors. Sometimes there are harsh words against the German Government. Sometimes the ideas themselves become obscure. President Wilson spoke too frequently in the confused welter of the war to be invariably consistent. At one time—the newly naturalized citizens in Philadelphia, May, 1915—he says: "Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men. . . . There is, therefore, but one response possible from us, force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit."

But there is no need to dwell on these occasional inconsistencies. President Wilson's greatest contribution to humanity is made in utterances that rank among the world's great orations, and these Herr Hahn gives due prominence. The volume will undoubtedly fulfill its author's laudable intention of introducing to his fellow countrymen some of the best elements of American thought. The only omission to be noted in careful study is that it is purely utilitarian appendage, an

ling blocks to the President's influence at Versailles six years ago. This procedure might be effective if the nations concerned were imbued with the Wilsonian ideal of a "peace with concession and sacrifice," if they entered upon it in a "spirit of accommodation." But would they? And in any case, is not the quickest way to settle a brawl among nations as among individuals, not to reopen all the grievances and to allocate the blame, but to smooth over the differences, forget all about them, and think of something else?

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Herr Hahn has, probably wisely, omitted nothing from this collection which might serve to present the President in his true colors. Sometimes there are harsh words against the German Government. Sometimes the ideas themselves become obscure. President Wilson spoke too frequently in the confused welter of the war to be invariably consistent. At one time—the newly naturalized citizens in Philadelphia, May, 1915—he says: "Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men. . . . There is, therefore, but one response possible from us, force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit."

But there is no need to dwell on these occasional inconsistencies. President Wilson's greatest contribution to humanity is made in utterances that rank among the world's great orations, and these Herr Hahn gives due prominence. The volume will undoubtedly fulfill its author's laudable intention of introducing to his fellow countrymen some of the best elements of American thought. The only omission to be noted in careful study is that it is purely utilitarian appendage, an

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THE HOME FORUM

Companions of the New England Roadside

THOREAU has somewhere left on record a shrewd doubt whether the people of Concord were worthy of their autumnal maples. His failure to mention the elms of April in this or any other misanthropic connection must not be taken to imply a feeling that the townsfolk had earned a right to them, but rather a firm conviction that they had not. And of course he was right in that conviction, for no one deserves elm trees; they are a gift we should not have known how to ask for, sent to us from we know not where. Maples in October, dropping their disks of scarlet and "patines of bright gold," stand surrounded by a charmed air which some of us remember to have breathed in childhood, and they can lead us back for a moment into the land where wonder is law and incredible things are true; but the elm trees in April, if we look very closely, are seen to come from a country still fairer, farther away than childhood itself, where we have never been. The maples make us remember, but elm trees prophesy.

Such a statement as this may seem to do no more than envelop a familiar object in rose mist, sacrificing fact to fancy, but we need just such a rosy light in which to see familiar things as they really are—a light which subdues for a moment the tyranny of the commonplace while we pierce to poetic truth. What, after all, is imagination good for if the truths it reveals about elm trees are not at least as sound and dependable as the "common sense" attitude which reduces those noble vegetables to cubic feet of cord wood and finds that they make good wagon wheels? It is true that they have come to take elm trees for granted, but this fact tells us more about ourselves than it does about them. Simply by this, that few of us have really seen an elm tree except in the most blurred and hasty way, we show our unworthiness of such companions. Familiarity would not have bred contempt if we had been worthy. They have been long with us, but they are not of us. They take no part or lot in the bustle that goes on about their feet. Like music, they seem to "pour on mortals a magnificent disdain." And yet, not wholly so, for to see them lift the noble arch of their branches across an avenue where the traffic of the common day streams by, sifting multitudinous beauty upon the commonplace and shedding quietness upon our noise, is to feel a deep lesson in tolerance and charity. Their thoughts are not our thoughts and they are superior to us, but yet not indifferent. When we see them at evening splintering the shafts of sunset among their boughs and spreading splendor through the town, they seem to have some hope for us fairer than any we ourselves have known. Let us not think less but rather more of them because they throng our streets and thoroughfares

with witchery and brush ten thousand farmhouse gables with their flags, up and down the Connecticut, all along the Housatonic and the Merrimack and the Penobscot we, of New England, have long been entertaining angels unaware. When we have seen that the elm trees are beyond our desert, we wonder that they should associate with us, after all, on terms of such friendly equality. Although they are from the forest, they are happy by the roadside and in the doorway, close to mankind. No tree which retains so much of the forest's freedom is more completely civilized. It attains its greatest height and beauty in the river valley and the pasture, where men have long been dwelling. Shall we fancy that the elm is in need of our sympathy and admiration, or does it know our need of its beauty? Certainly it could do without us better than we could do without it. With a courtly grace which has nothing of hauteur, it sheds beneficence as though it had the homes of men in its special care. The subtle harmonies which all may see between the elm trees and the older houses of New England—a certain restraint and quiet dignity in both, never passing into coldness or rigidity—may not be altogether the result of random good fortune. Men could not build wastefully or ignobly with the elms so near at hand to guide their taste. And who shall say the refining influence of this roadside beauty has not gone much farther than mere architecture, that it has had no influence whatever in making the men and women of New England what they have been and are? We find the people of New England slightly different, if it is in some desirable way, from people elsewhere, we may conclude, not unreasonably, "their elm trees make them so."

Observe, at any rate, that beauty cannot be quite forgotten or entirely ignored where these trees stand. They lead our eyes irresistibly upward by grace of delicate lines, and thoughts go with our eyes until they are lost in the tracery of intricate boughs, from which it is but a step to the clouds of noonday or to the midnight stars. Now certainly this is something about New England which the rest of the country and the world—readers of Emerson—ought to know. They should know, too, that the elms of Emerson's own home town and of his front yard are chiefly remarkable for a beauty of structure almost intellectual in its effect. The young leaves of early May shine like split emeralds after rain, and the sulphur hue of the autumn leaves has a beauty of its own. In midsummer the foliage of elms has comparatively little value to the eye except as it adds sails, so to speak, to the boughs, enabling them to balance up and down with a grace of water never seen in any other tree. With full-grown leaves to lend it motion and variety of light and shadow, an elm in its summer dress is like a high-bred lady in rustling green brocade. But the month of the elm's greatest glory is April, when the boughs and twigs are faintly tinged with maroon flowers. This touch of color is just enough to accentuate and underscore the tree's beauty of form, its rounded grace and power. With an athletic spring and spread it combines great length of trunk, of tapering bough and pensive twig, which sets it, so far as form is concerned, even above the stately eucalyptus and the English beech. The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table once pointed out that "provincialism has no scale of excellence in man or vegetable; it never knows a first-rate article of either kind, but it has it, and it is constantly taking second and third rate ones for nature's best." Well then, let us not allow any mild provincialism to prevent New Englanders from saying courageously of these trees that they are the finest trees in the world.

The elm of old England, of course, is quite another creature, possessing a strong columnar majesty as of Norman architecture but devoid of that slender Gothic grace which distinguishes the American species. Its branches spring at wide angles from a central trunk, giving the tree a look of vast solidity. The New England elm never shows this central shaft or pillar but is always divided into two or more nearly equal limbs which, in their higher bendings and ramifications, exhaust the possibilities of arboreal grace. A further peculiarity of the American tree is that it is found in several clearly marked and easily distinguished varieties of form, which seem to have been first named and described by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Among these types that of the Dorset is most familiar, because the tree takes this form when it stands alone in ample light and air. The vase form is more graceful but less frequently seen, and almost never in trees of unusual height. The full magnificence of the elm is seen in the Parasol form, most common in the State of Maine. Trees of this shape have grown in the forest until maturity and have then been left standing alone when a clearing has been made so that they find more light than they have been accustomed to and spread forth at the top in a late luxuriance of foliage and pendulous branches. Nothing in the world of trees can be more aerial, more suggestive of cathedral aisles, than the Parasol elm, the favorite home of the oriole. Although it has been loved and cherished by ten generations of Americans, the elm tree of New England remains unimpaired and unsung. Yet surely it is framed for classic celebration and will some day have the fame it deserves. In the meantime, it is already a poem and a picture, and it survives to remind us of a noble tradition of culture. Nothing better can be hoped for New England than that her people may grow more and more worthy of these stately and beneficent companions of the roadside.

Builders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Once strolling through a town in France—
reminders of the Renaissance—
some workmen there I found employed
upon a space yet waste and void.

Said I to one, "Friend, may I ask what is your purpose and your task?"
With little pride and surly tone he answered me, "I'm cutting stone."

Another man I then approached and carefully the subject broached; he answered in a tone quite gay, "M'sieur, I earn ten francs a day!"

But neither satisfied my quest, nor measured up to my sure test; and so I wandered still around until another man I found;

He too, I saw, was cutting stone, and he was working all alone—
A sacred light was in his face—
I felt this was an hallowed place.

"On what are you employed?" I said; then proudly lifting up his head, "I'm building a cathedral, friend!" Thus did my search come to an end.
Arthur J. Peel.

A Burne-Jones Art Treasure

The delicate imagery of Tennyson's "Fancy light from Fancy caught," quite expresses the airy grace with which Sir Edward Burne-Jones has immortalized the winds in his exquisite picture called "Sponsa de Libano."—"The Bride of Lebanon." This masterful achievement in pictorial art, produced in water color and now in possession of the Walker Fine Art Gallery, Liverpool, England, is more than ten feet in height and five feet in breadth. In approaching it, one feels as if all the fancies that had ever inspired him with springs of delight were coming forth to meet him, and as if the softly-blowing winds actually were wafting the painted canvas, making the vista seem actual, and the pensive bride as lifelike as the friend by his side.

A Day in Herzegovina

The grim castle of Stepanograd, perched on the summit of its precipitous rock, gradually became discernible far across the dusty plain as we jogged along in a rickety native carriage. Our driver was a fine looking fellow of the rough Balkan type and looked fit for a royal escort dressed in his national costume—a sky-blue jacket and breeches with an orange sash at the waist and a fez on his head. Five of us had squeezed into this primitive little vehicle drawn by two wiry little horses at Mostar. The capital of Herzegovina, and the driver to deposit us at Blagaj, twelve miles distant across the Mosar plain.



"The Bride of Lebanon." From a Water Color by Sir Edward Burne-Jones

The swift river Buna. The source of this river provides one of the most unique sights throughout the Balkans. Descending, we reached the foot of an immense cliff. At its base was a low aperture. This was the mouth of an enormous cavern extending under the mountain, whence the river mysteriously issued—a terrific volume of water pouring forth like a flood torrent. Gazing into the darkness of the cave we could discern a rich decoration of stalactites with a bluish fairy-like light glimmering within. Its floor of glasslike water appearing motionless as steel. Flocks of pigeons continually flew from the cavern's mouth, while the squeal of innumerable bats could be heard from within.

Herzegovina is full of rivers mysteriously appearing or disappearing in the mountains, and probably the Buna is a continuation of the Zetina which enters a cave some twenty miles away. On glancing round this most enchanting spot we had reached, we perceived close by a most picturesque old building, while facing us lay its courtyard gate, to which we were invited. No answer greeted us; not a sound could be heard. The spirit of adventure was on us, and we resolved to enter and explore. Within we found ourselves in a sunny courtyard amid shrubs of oranges and pomegranates. Facing lay a magnificent timbered house of Turkish character richly adorned with fresco paintings on its whitewashed walls and carved woodwork on its overhanging eaves and lattice windows. Thus had it stood for four centuries, like a sentinel outside the mysterious cave.

While we lingered, an eagle appeared in the blue vault of the sky. Gradually he circled lower and lower till he seemed only a short distance above us. The span of his motionless wings must have been six feet at least; truly he appeared the king of birds. Lower and lower he fell, and suddenly swooped close down on us, and then up again in one mighty curve, until he disappeared in a cave on the cliff side.

Like spectators of a dream, we watched the changing scenes as day gave place to evening. For a long while the castle walls high up amidst surrounding mountain peaks continued lit up by the last rays of the setting sun—in changing hues of orange, crimson, violet—long after all below had been engulfed in dusk.

Simile

Trees before a rain
Are like big birds
Twisting among themselves
And preening their feathers
Preparatory to humping over
And hushing
To receive the downpour.

—Berence DuRae, in "University of Washington Poems."

And though the music of the thrush
Be stilled; the forest wrapped in
hush,
With all the green things silent in the
light
That falls from kindled windows of
the sky—
The pines will whisper through the
night.
—Ralph Culnan, in L'Alouette.

Evening and Morning

Twice in the late afternoon we lost our trail as it twisted and wound over the plains. Toward evening we came to the top of an abrupt hill and perceived an Indian, shrunken in stature but erect in his saddle, driving a small band of horses toward us. When we inquired our way of him he replied with gestures, and his eyes were keen like a hawk's as they swept the plains for some object from which to reckon distance. Following his instructions to the best of our understanding we were soon back on the highway, which now led us through the lands of the Blackfoot Indians. It was about the supper hour and smoke was curling up from open camp fires or from log houses. Tents gleamed white in the golden light of early evening. Wagons driven by fat, blanketed women or lean, black-haired men passed us homeward bound. Indian ponies galloped by, their riders saluting us gravely. Watching the last glow of the sunset far off over the purpling plains someone in the party began to sing. "When the golden sun sinks in the west," and one by one we took up the air softly, and sang—until it was quite dark and we had reached the little town where we spent the night.

When we resumed our journey the morning star was beginning to rise, and the great August moon was sinking lower. The little sleeping town through which we passed lay calm and still in the soft white light. Outside, on the wide prairie, our road lay straight as an arrow, with the rank grasses growing high between the rutts and rippling like waves beneath the car. Looking back, we could discern what seemed to be gray and rose colored smoke drifting above the horizon, which we recognized as the first hints of the coming dawn. Ahead the amethyst sky still held a faint sprinkling of stars. For a time, in whatever direction we gazed, the drab prairie stretched endlessly. Then color became apparent—yellow of the ripened wheat, brown of the rich soil, and green of the billowing grass. Birds began to whistle and call from the fences. In the distance, little towns appeared, their red elevators, windmills, and church spires outlined against the morning sky. Farther on, the prairie grew rolling, with the skyline a gentle curve. Our way often led up steep hills, then plunged again into a sea of gently waving grass. Thin lines of trees arose to vary the scenery. When once again we looked behind us the red sun had mounted high, and we observed that we had traveled one hundred and eighteen miles since leaving Grand Forks, and were now nearing Devils Lake.

Landmark

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

UNTER einer Landmarke pflegt man ein Gebäude oder ein Denkmal, eine Mauer oder einen Grenzstein zu verstehen; selten aber versteht man darunter eine Merkwürdigkeit oder Eigenschaft des Denkens oder eine Begebenheit. Wegen der ersten Silbe möchte man das Wort als Bezeichnung von Orten oder Beschaffenheiten unseres Erdbodens auffassen; daher denkt man sich im allgemeinen unter einer Landmarke einen auf der Erdoberfläche besonders bezeichneten Punkt, etwas Materielles, das errichtet ist, um die Grenze privaten oder öffentlichen Besitztums zu bezeichnen.

Eine Landmarke kann jedoch auch mental, eine Sache des Denkens, sein.—Eine Begebenheit, eine Merkwürdigkeit, ein Zustand der Veranlagung, eine Eigenschaft des Denkens. So kann z. B. die Magna Charta als Landmarke der Freiheit in der Geschichte Englands und die Unabhängigkeitserklärung als Landmarke der Freiheit und wahrer Demokratie in Amerika angesehen werden. Diese Ereignisse können als Landmarken bezeichnet werden, weil die mit ihnen zusammenhängenden Veränderungen neue Ordnungen in der Volksreglung begründeten. Die mit Daten und Unterschriften belebten, von zwei einschneidenden geschichtlichen Ereignissen zeugenden Urkunden prägen dem menschlichen Bewusstsein die Auffassung zweier Völker von Regierung auf und verkünden den unmittelbaren in Betracht kommenden Menschen eine neue Zeit. Solche Ereignisse sind Landmarken des Fortschritts, Denkmäler der fortschreitenden Kultur.

Wie in einem Volk eine grosse Fortschritts- oder Reformbewegung ausgebreitet und dadurch sein ganzes Charakter so umgewandelt werden kann, das Ungerechtheit und falsche Regierungsformen verdrängt, und neue Landmarken gesetzt werden, so können auch unsere persönlichen Veranlagungen umgewandelt und ihre falschen Landmarken verworfen werden. Jesaja schreibt: "Der Gottlose lasse von seinem Wege, und der Uebelthäter seine Gedanken"; "Weg" kann Gesinnung in sich schliessen. Wenn man erkennt, dass die eigene Veranlagung einem selbst und anderen lästig ist, so hat man wohl den ehrlichen Wunsch, sie zu verbessern; und für den persönlichen Fortschritt zeigt die Christliche Wissenschaft den Weg und liefert die geeigneten Mittel dazu. Sie gibt einem ein neues Herz und damit eine neue Gesinnung, wie sie Mary Baker Eddy in "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit" mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 324) mit folgenden Worten beschreibt: "Die Freudigkeit, die falschen Marksteine zu verlassen, und die Freude sich verschwinden zu sehen—eine solche Gesinnung beschleunigt die endgültige Harmonie". Hier bietet sich also eine sehr würdige Beschäftigung, die, wenn sie in einem dankbaren Herzen arbeitet, freudig alle falschen Gesinnungs-

Landmarks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEOPLE are accustomed to think of a landmark as a building or a monument, a wall or a boundary mark, but they rarely think of it as being a characteristic or quality of thought, or an event. The first syllable tends to identify the word with places and conditions of our common terra firma; and so by association a landmark is generally considered as some indicative point on the surface of the earth, a material something erected to mark the boundary of a private or a public right of ownership.

But a landmark may be entirely mental, an occasion, a characteristic, a phase of disposition, a quality of thought. For instance, the Magna Charta may be looked upon as one of the landmarks of liberty in English history, and the Declaration of Independence as a landmark of freedom and true democracy in America. These can be so considered because the movements associated with them established new orders in civil government. The documents, testifying to two crucial events in history and vitalized by dates and signatures of individuals, marked, or impressed upon human consciousness, the dispositions of two nations respecting government, and declared new eras for the peoples immediately concerned. Such events are the landmarks of progress, the memorials of advancing civilization.

As a great movement of progress or reform may be worked out within a nation whereby its collective disposition may be so changed that injustice and wrong methods of government are displaced and new landmarks established, so one's personal disposition may be changed and its false landmarks deserted. Isaiah wrote, "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts;" and "way" may include disposition. When one finds that his temperament is troublesome to himself and to others, he may sincerely desire improvement, and for individual progress Christian Science points the way and provides the practical means. Giving one a new heart, it gives him a new disposition, which is described by Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 324), in these words: "Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony."

Here, then, is a very worthy occupation,—one which, working in a grateful heart, takes pleasure in letting go of all wrong mental charac-

teristics, habits, or so-called temperamental faults, and by degrees gains a new disposition governed by a conscience, as Paul put it, "void of offence toward God, and toward men."

When one obtains but a small insight into this splendid and practical disposition, this newborn inclination to be glad to rise above the false landmarks of pride, self-conceit, ambition, ill-will, censure, and the like, and to rejoice in their annihilation, he comes nearer to God, and God then works with him. The result must be expressed by a new character, wherein Love and Truth are en-crowned; and new landmarks indicate the footsteps of individual progress,—marks which denote attributes lovely and of good report, but not boundaries of limitation or exclusion. Landmarks then become beacons of truth and hope, which shed such a light that warring men are constantly encouraged to seek for, and to find, heartiness in new dispositions actuated by love for God and man. The chastisements which make for peace are then accepted with thanksgiving; for corrections bring satisfactory progress. One learns to take pleasure in every experience which uncovers wrong thinking and disposes of evil habits.

Humanly viewed, we all have to go on; and the thing to consider is, Shall we go on improving our characters, our dispositions, with new and brighter qualities, or shall we continue to allow wrong habits to harden the heart until the "still small voice" of conscience is almost inarticulate? One's disposition is largely of his own choosing, and no power on earth can prevent one from choosing the best; no other, be he friend or relative, can choose for him. Choosing wisely in Christian Science, one can rejoice constantly in bringing out a disposition that is continually improving in goodness, wisdom, patience, benevolence, and given to good works. Mrs. Eddy described this landmarked evolution in these inspiring words (Science and Health, p. 323): "Through the wholesome chastisements of Love, we are helped onward in the march toward righteousness, peace, and purity, which are the landmarks of Science. Beholding the infinite tasks of truth, we pause,—wait on God. Then we push onward, until boundless thought walks enraptured, and conception unconfined is winged to reach the divine glory."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Early Spring

How sweet this morning air in spring.
When tender is the grass and wet!
I see some little leaves have not
Outgrown their curly childhood
yet.
And cows no longer hurry home,
However sweet a voice cries "Come."
Here, with green Nature all around,
While that fine bird the skylark
sings:
Who now in such a passion is,
He flies by and not his wings;
And many a blackbird, thrush, and
sparrow
Sing sweeter songs than I may
borrow.
These watery swamps and thickets
wild—
Called Nature's slums—to me are
more
Than any courts where fountains
play,
And men-at-arms guard every
door;
For I could sit down here alone,
And count the oak-trees one by one.
—W. H. Davies.

The White Kitten

Each minute drawing us nearer to bedtime seemed to add an appreciable weight to the heaviness of the atmosphere. . . . It was as if we each had to bear not only his own burden but that of everybody else. We were a single comprehensive consciousness. I felt the suppressed irritation behind General Bostock's laugh when his partner went three non-trumps without an ace; I was bored by the novel over which the lady in tortoise-shell spectacles was yawning. It was at this moment that the white kitten entered.

The door, you see, was open, to give me more air, and the white kitten came straight in, with tail erect, not pausing indeterminately on the threshold after the usual manner of its kind, but entering as if it knew it would find us there, and could give us just these few minutes. It was an extraordinarily beautiful creature: slender, lithe, white as snow, and light as thistle-down. Unlike, it paid no attention to the "puss-puss" which made General Bostock look up from his cards. It bounded lightly on to the back of the purple-faced man's chair and patted his ear; then it sprang to the tub in the center of the room, raced up the palm-tree, and raced down again. It danced across the room sideways, with arched back, to the novel-reading lady; it leapt on to the card-table; it crouched with quivering body in the middle of the floor before darting at whatever caught its fancy; for everybody now was calling it, waving things for it, trying to attract its attention from the others. And suddenly everybody was alive, the dullness had disappeared, the air was full of laughter and animation. General Bostock went five spades when the kitten jumped on to his shoulder.

But what had happened? Why were we all now gay as children at a Christmas party? And this mysterious feeling of friendliness—whence had it arisen? For twenty minutes, perhaps, the white kitten stayed with us; then it departed as suddenly as it had come. But it left us transformed. There was a murmur of plans for tomorrow: General Bostock told a story of a cat out in

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Christian Science Quarterly

is appearing each Thursday in
the Monitor

SURPLUS SHOWN
BY NEW HAVEN
FOR 1924 YEARFirst Since 1917—Efficiency
Is Improved—Working
Capital Enlarged

The annual report of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, shows gross earnings of \$121,213,498, compared with \$132,940,586 in 1923; net income of \$19,787,273, compared with \$13,277,727 in 1923, and surplus after charges of \$2,998,550 equal to \$1.90 a share on \$1,177,900 stock, contrasted with a deficit in the previous year of \$2,917,105.

Last year was the first since 1917 that a net income was reported.

Operation results compare:

	1924	1923
Operating exp.	\$127,213,498	\$132,940,586
Operating rev.	\$121,213,498	\$132,940,586
Tax and uncol.	\$4,824,948	\$5,028,924
Net of taxes	\$116,388,550	\$127,911,662
Net rev. op. inc.	\$19,787,273	\$13,277,727
Non-op. inc.	\$6,568,248	\$7,192,233
Gross inc.	\$26,355,521	\$20,470,000
Int. rents, etc.	\$23,157,877	\$23,287,066
Sur. & deficit	\$2,998,550	(\$2,917,105)
Net inc.	\$2,998,550	(\$2,917,105)

"Deficit."

The general balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1924, shows total assets of \$538,421,820, an increase of \$7,726,088 compared with the previous year. Current assets were \$29,599,204, an increase of \$2,136,900, while current liabilities totaled \$16,651,270, a decrease of \$2,141,469. Profit and loss deficit totaled \$47,241,763, a decrease of \$2,556,624.

Greater Efficiency

In the New Haven annual report, President E. J. Pearson says:

"Operation of the property in 1924 resulted in a surplus, after all charges of \$2,998,550. This is the first year in which a net income has been earned since 1917, and is an improvement over the previous year of \$5,917,105, notwithstanding the fact that operating revenues were \$6,726,588 less than in 1923."

"This favorable result was accomplished by reduction of per diem charges and operating costs, which in 1923 were increased by the continuing effects of the coal and shop strikes, and unusually severe winter weather."

Today the New Haven is equipped to handle a larger volume of traffic than ever before with efficiency, economy and continuing satisfaction to its patrons.

"The impression generally prevails that business conditions in 1925 will be somewhat better than 1924. Should this prove true prospects are encouraging for increased net income."

"Speed of freight car movement for the system in 1924 reached a high record of 20.2 miles per day, excluding serviceable cars stored and bad order cars in temporary retirement set aside for rebuilding. This increased speed made it possible to handle the business of 1924 with an average of 7000 fewer cars on line than in 1923."

Motor Competition

"Condition of physical property is generally good. Current attention has been given to maintenance of roadway and structures, work being done, as a whole, equal to and somewhat greater than the average for the past 10 years."

"Condition of locomotive equipment is generally better than for many years. Number of freight cars in bad order has increased somewhat over previous year."

"Competition from motor vehicles transporting freight and passengers for hire continues to be a factor of considerable importance in its effect upon the revenues of your company."

"There appears to be a growing realization that unregulated operation of motor vehicles transporting freight and passengers for hire constitutes unfair competition with the railroads. Bills are now before legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, tending to stricter regulation of this class of transportation service. Enactment of such legislation will be a step in the right direction."

PLAN OF WILSON &
CO. REORGANIZATION
IS NOW ANNOUNCED

CHICAGO, April 2.—A new \$119,000,000 corporation to take over the Wilson & Co. packers, now in receivership, within four months, is contemplated in reorganization plans announced last night and approved by representatives of all groups of creditors and security holders.

The plan contemplates that the properties of the present company will be acquired by a new company through a sale under decree of the Federal courts, due to the fact that the company is now in the hands of receivers. The plan provides for the adjustment of the claims of the various groups of creditors, and the company's obligations which \$40,702,000 would be left undisturbed.

In exchange for the debt to be adjusted, the plan provides for the issuance of 7 per cent preferred stock, no par value convertible class A stock, and no par value common stock.

The only financing provided by the plan is the sale of \$2,500,000 of five-year 6 per cent gold notes of the new company. Loans are secured by 600, held by banks which had deposits of the company or its subsidiaries, are to be reduced by the payment of 20 per cent in cash and the balance in monthly payments of 10 per cent of the amount of deposits with such banks subject to claim of offset.

Stockholders of the present company would receive, without any assessment, 1 1/2 shares of new common stock for one share of old preferred, and four-tenths of a share of new common for one share of old common.

The plan leaves undisturbed the present first mortgage bonds and underlying mortgages, the accounts payable of the company, and most of the debt of the subsidiary companies. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent is to be paid on the debt to be adjusted in cash up to Oct. 15, 1924, and from that date to April 15, 1925, is to be adjusted in stocks of the new company in such manner as the principal of the debt to which it pertains.

JAPANESE POWER CO. BONDS

A syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co. is offering \$14,000,000 of Japanese power bonds, 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds of the Ujigawa Electric Power Co. Ltd., Japan. The bonds are offered at 100 and interest, yielding more than 7.50 per cent. They are secured by a first mortgage on fixed property costing \$17,000,000. The bonds are for 20 years, with interest payable semi-annually for the five years ended Sept. 30, 1924, were \$1,452,000. The bonds are underwritten by the Moody Investment Corporation, New York, and the Japan Bank of International Finance, Ltd., Tokyo. The bonds are being offered to the public by subscription at about \$12 a share.

NEW GAS PIPE LINE TO HOUSTON

HOUSTON, April 2.—A large natural gas pipe line to Houston and Galveston is to be laid by the Moody Investment Corporation, New York, and the Japan Bank of International Finance, Ltd., Tokyo. The line is being offered to the public by subscription at about \$12 a share.

METROPOLITAN CHAIN STORES

NEW YORK, April 2.—It is understood that a block of Metropolitan Chain Stores common stock will be offered next week for public subscription at about \$12 a share.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

High	Low	High	Low
Adams Ex. 4 1/2	85	St. L. S. W. 1st 5 1/2	100
Albany & Susq. 3 1/2	83	St. L. S. W. 2nd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 1st 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 3rd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 2nd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 4th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 3rd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 5th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 4th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 6th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 5th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 7th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 6th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 8th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 7th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 9th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 8th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 10th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 9th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 11th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 10th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 12th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 11th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 13th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 12th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 14th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 13th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 15th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 14th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 16th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 15th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 17th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 16th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 18th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 17th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 19th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 18th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 20th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 19th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 21st 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 20th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 22nd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 21st 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 23rd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 22nd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 24th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 23rd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 25th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 24th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 26th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 25th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 27th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 26th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 28th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 27th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 29th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 28th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 30th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 29th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 31st 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 30th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 32nd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 31st 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 33rd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 32nd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 34th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 33rd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 35th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 34th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 36th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 35th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 37th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 36th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 38th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 37th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 39th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 38th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 40th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 39th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 41st 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 40th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 42nd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 41st 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 43rd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 42nd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 44th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 43rd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 45th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 44th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 46th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 45th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 47th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 46th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 48th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 47th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 49th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 48th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 50th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 49th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 51st 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 50th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 52nd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 51st 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 53rd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 52nd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 54th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 53rd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 55th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 54th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 56th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 55th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 57th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 56th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 58th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 57th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 59th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 58th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 60th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 59th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 61st 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 60th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 62nd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 61st 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 63rd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 62nd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 64th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 63rd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 65th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 64th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 66th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 65th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 67th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 66th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 68th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 67th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 69th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 68th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 70th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 69th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 71st 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 70th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 72nd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 71st 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 73rd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 72nd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 74th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 73rd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 75th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 74th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 76th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 75th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 77th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 76th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 78th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 77th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 79th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 78th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 80th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 79th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 81st 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 80th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 82nd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 81st 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 83rd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 82nd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 84th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 83rd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 85th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 84th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 86th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 85th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 87th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 86th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 88th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 87th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 89th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 88th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 90th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 89th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 91st 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 90th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 92nd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 91st 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 93rd 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 92nd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 94th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 93rd 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 95th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 94th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 96th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 95th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 97th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 96th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 98th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 97th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 99th 5 1/2	100
Am. Bond 98th 5 1/2	101 1/2	St. L. S. W. 100th 5 1/2	100

WORLDWIDE TRADE STUDIES

Basic Difficulties Are Not
Due to Speculator or
Middleman

The Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University give a remarkably clear picture of the underlying causes for the low price of wheat which so severely affected the farmers during 1923-24 as well as a study of the economic conditions that resulted in the recent extended advance in this grain.

The inability of governmental measures satisfactorily to adjust or control these wide changes in conditions is emphasized. In speaking of the likelihood of higher bread prices throughout the world as a natural sequence of the recent high price of wheat, and the government investigations that have already resulted the report says:

"The root cause of the present situation, as impartial investigation shows, is the temporary ill-adjustment between wheat supplies and requirements. The same was true last year, when the other shoe pinched—the consumer benefiting at the expense of the farmer."

The basic difficulties are not properly charged to the speculator or the middleman. Nor can they be prevented by legislative or administrative measures, or new forms of business, for the emergency usually call attention to persisting opportunities for desirable improvements in many directions.

"In time such maladjustments tend to bring their own remedies, but the weather exerts an influence upon the cultural conditions from year to year far outweighing human decisions. Such a pronounced change as occurred this year is exceedingly rare."

The studies find no cause for alarm in the fact that the United States may gradually lose its position as a large exporter of wheat and after taking up every phase of this question finds that "an export surplus of wheat is by no means indispensable" to this country.

It is pointed out that artificially to stimulate production to maintain a surplus would be costly, and the report says, "It will continue naturally without Government action, and support. It is unprofitable, the loss must be borne in some manner by the grower, the wheat purchaser, or the taxpayer, or be distributed among them."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL
GETS LEASES ON TWO
SOUTHERN RAILROADS

Important new traffic arteries to the southwest have been opened to the Illinois Central Railroad Company through acquisition of the Alabama & Vicksburg and the Mississippi River & Pacific Railroad.

Stockholders of the two small roads have approved leases of their properties to the Illinois Central, and have agreed to guarantee dividend and interest payment on an aggregate of \$15,000,000 worth of securities.

Several million dollars will be spent on improvements and expansion which will enable the Illinois Central to compete favorably with the Missouri Pacific and other southwestern systems.

MARCH STOCK SALES
AT NEW HIGH MARK

The largest two-hour session was 758,500 shares, the smallest 504,000. The smallest March trading on record was 22,247,151 in 1907. The record for five-hour days was 2,310,000 shares and the smallest 1,207,310 shares.

The heaviest five-hour day was 2,310,000 shares and the smallest 1,207,310 shares. The heaviest five-hour day was 2,310,000 shares and the smallest 1,207,310 shares.

REORGANIZATION OF
WICKWIRE SPENCER

The reorganization plan of the Wickwire Spencer Corporation has been made effective. \$2,515,000 new cash capital has been raised and the company which was provided through an offering of new securities to stockholders and the underwriting of the plan. The Wickwire will be chairman of the board of the new company.

Net loss of \$392,477 was reported for 1924, after deducting interest charges and depreciation compared with net loss of \$351,353 in 1923, equal to \$4.57 a share on the cumulative preferred stock.

COTTON EXPORTS
IN MARCH GAIN

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.—Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Export Association announced that United States cotton exports to foreign countries, exclusive of Canada, totaled 765,910 bales during March, compared with 377,861 bales in March, 1924.

Great Britain received 199,400 bales, compared with 22,916 a year ago; France 70,832, compared with 35,507; and the rest of Europe 385,914, compared with 265,697. Exports to Japan, China and Mexico amounted to 109,964 bales, compared with 63,941.

ALLIED CHEMICAL EARNINGS

Report of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, shows net income of \$18,393,881, after deducting \$1,000,000 for federal tax, equal after preferred dividends, \$17,393,881, or \$1.47 a share on 11,840,000 shares of no-par common. This compares with \$19,148,471 for 1923, or \$1.62 a share on 11,840,000 shares. Standing in 1923, surplus after dividends was \$7,078,331, compared with \$7,821,632 in the previous year.

BRITISH FINANCES

LONDON, April 2.—When Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, makes his budget statement he will be in a difficult position. National accounts a year ago showed a balance of revenue over expenditure of \$4,000,000. This year the balance is \$3,658,000 (\$228,000 less). The expenditure of \$23,000,000, and an increase in expenditure of \$7,000,000.

LARGE WESTINGHOUSE ORDER

Stone & Webster, Inc., have placed an order with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for upwards of \$500,000 worth of switching equipment and transformers to be installed in the Westinghouse plant of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of Boston.

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EDITORIALS

At the forthcoming meeting of the International Commission of Jurists in Rio de Janeiro this year, at a date to be designated, there will be presented for consideration thirty draft conventions under which it is proposed to codify American international law designed to outlaw all armed conflicts among the American republics and to bind those republics together in what is described as a "community of nations," or a "territory of nations." One of the proposed conventions establishes what is to be known as the "Pan-American Court of Justice," which is to function, when duly constituted, similarly to the International Court of Justice to which the adherence of the United States has long been urged.

This proposed Pan-American court would be invested with jurisdiction over the territory embraced in all the American republics. To it would be referred all disputes arising between or among those countries which have subscribed to the convention under which it is established, and its decisions are to be accepted in all matters as binding and final. The comprehensiveness of the proposed conventions, drafted by a committee of the American Institute of International Law, and at least tacitly approved by the Pan-American Union, can be best understood when it is known that they range from a plan for the governing of commercial aviation to a sweeping agreement to establish the solidarity of the nations on a clear and absolutely legal basis that is founded on a bill of rights, and which includes all the necessary machinery for the pacific and satisfactory settlements of any disputes that may arise in the future.

One of the proposed conventions contemplates the expansion of the Monroe Doctrine into an agreement that will forever foreclose the territory of the member nations to acquisition or occupation, on any terms whatever, by a non-American power. Another convention defines those measures that may rightly be taken "to avoid resort to arms" in the settlement of disputes between or among the member nations themselves. But it is in the proposed agreement to outlaw war that the really progressive, if not an actually unique, provision is found. It is agreed that future acquisitions of territory "by means of war or under the menace of war or in the presence of an armed force, to the detriment of any American republic, shall not be lawful." It is further specifically provided that title to territory thus obtained would be "null in fact and in law."

A study of the published synopsis of the several conventions is convincing that every possible emergency which might lead to war between any American republics has been considered and provisionally met. Even those acts of repression which do not involve war, and which are described as "pacific and coercive," are defined and catalogued. One of these is a severance of diplomatic relations; another is coercive embargo, and a third non-intercourse. Coercive measures are those enumerated as "retorsion," reprisals, hostile embargo, and pacific blockade. Retorsion is defined as action taken to compensate for damages suffered through "another nation taking the law into its own hands," and naval displays in or near the waters of such nation are described as a typical resort to this method.

It is significant that on the same day the announcement of the Pan-American plan was made, representatives of many of the progressive nations of the world met at Geneva to consider the codification of international law. Among these is a delegate from the United States, George W. Wickersham, whose counsel in the deliberations is welcomed by his European associates. Both these activities afford hopeful indications of the trend of world thought. Civilization has progressed beyond the war era. The lesson has been learned, apparently, and nothing but ignorance, abetted by selfishness and greed, can ever again plunge humanity into armed conflict and destructive strife.

Discussion in British financial and business circles of the proposal to return to pre-war conditions of a free market for gold, with the resumption of an actual gold standard in all business transactions, has naturally attracted the attention of American bankers and exporters, who are directly interested in the probable outcome of the move. The existing situation is admittedly so complicated by other considerations than that of the simple monetary problems involved, that from an American point of view it is not easy to decide whether the contemplated action should be taken, nor can the ultimate results both on British domestic and foreign trade, and the possible effects on American commerce and finance, be easily foreseen.

There is, however, one phase of the contention between those favoring and those opposing gold resumption by Great Britain, that concerns not only American business and financial interests, but also the great mass of consumers of the United States. It is asserted by some British opponents of resumption that the effects of the immensely increased American gold supply, in what is believed to be its natural course of increasing commodity prices, have to some extent been checked by the action of the United States Federal Reserve bank system, in contracting currency issues, and thus aiding to keep down otherwise advancing prices. This contention assumes the soundness of the quantitative theory of money and prices, and if proven would seem to show that it is within the power of the Federal Reserve system to control and regulate prices within rather indefinite limits.

As to the alleged policy of the Federal Reserve authorities, it may be said that it is denied that they have acted with a view to influencing prices. Such limitations on currency issues that have been made in recent years are asserted to have been wholly justified by financial and commercial conditions, the question of price regulation not having arisen. The theory that a combination of bankers, operating through the Federal Reserve system, was responsible for the deflation of 1920, has been voiced in the Congress of the United States, but no facts have ever been submitted to substantiate the charge.

Even though the Federal Reserve banks should desire to control prices, there seems to be no reason to suppose that they could accomplish their purpose. Certainly they could not have prevented the great advance in the price of grains to wartime figures only a few months ago, nor could they have maintained them at their peak by furnishing more currency or credit. A swing of fifty cents per bushel in the price of the staple commodity, wheat, while the gold and currency supply remained practically unaltered, should suggest a doubt regarding some of the postulates of those who consider the quantitative theory of money and prices to be an established fact.

In the midst of the international debate on security, Belgium will hold a general election, scheduled for Sunday, April 5, but it is less the foreign policy of the country that is to be decided, than the relative strength of the three leading parties and certain domestic issues. Among these, figures that of extending the right of women to vote in what is known as the provincial elections. Already they vote in municipal contests, and their participation in the national polls is not yet a pressing question. The previous Parliament debated the matter, but did not come to a decision.

The right of women to vote in the provincial elections will have an indirect bearing also on the party strength in the National Assembly, because a certain number of senators—twenty-seven in all—are still elected indirectly by the provincial legislatures, exactly as the United States senators used to be, and, as senators serve for eight years, while the deputies only serve four, their political affiliations have a more prolonged effect. Furthermore, the Roman Catholic Party, which is the most conservative, needs only five more seats in the upper house to control a majority of the membership. The party composition now is as follows: Roman Catholics, 73; Socialists, 52; Liberals, 28. If the Roman Catholics, therefore, gain but a few more of the seats that are indirectly filled, they will exercise a preponderant influence on the Government, whereas they now have to work in coalition with the Liberals.

In theory the parties of the Center and Left, that is, the Liberals and Socialists, favor equal rights for women, but in this particular instance they believe that giving women the extension of suffrage proposed would aid the Roman Catholic Party to obtain a definite hold on the Senate. Conversely the Roman Catholic conservatives, who almost everywhere else have so far opposed giving women the same political rights as men, are in Belgium urging with all their might and main the proposed extension, which proves that all three parties agree as to the probable effect. The municipal vote has served as an indicator of what would happen.

The Belgian situation affords a foretaste of what is likely to happen in the other Roman Catholic or "Latin" countries of Europe—France, Italy and Spain—when the woman suffrage issue becomes more acute there. In the northern or Protestant countries of Europe it has been the Liberal or Radical groups that have favored giving equal political rights for women, while the Conservatives have, as a rule, opposed doing so. But in the countries where the Roman Catholic Church has a political grip, the reverse is likely to be the case. Theoretically the United Socialists in France, for instance, favor woman suffrage, but they do not press the point, while the Radicals, who are frankly as anti-clerical as the Socialists, have so far opposed the reform. Like their Belgian fellow Liberals, they believe that giving women the vote in the Latin countries would mean a political gain for the Church of Rome.

Since the war Belgium has had a number of cabinet crises. Prior to 1921, the Socialists were represented in the Government, which they had loyally supported during the invasion, but with the coming of peace the economic issues caused a division, so that since then the Liberals and Roman Catholics together have ruled the country. In the coming election both the Socialists and the Conservatives hope for enough gains to form a single party cabinet, and if the Roman Catholics win, the women of Belgium are likely to get their suffrage rights extended.

The extent to which a political party in opposition is justified in obstructing the Government in power, for purposes other than those of the public good, has been raised in definite shape in Britain. The case in point concerns the Liberals in the House of Commons. This party has been reduced to a mere handful, but still cherishes the traditions of its great past and hopes sooner or later to repeat the victories at the polls associated with such names as those of Gladstone, Cobden, and Bright. A controversy now divides its depleted ranks. This came to a head at the last party meeting in the House of Commons. Strong exception was then taken by those Liberals who have been returned to Parliament in opposition to Socialists, by the help of Conservative votes, to the action of members of the Radical wing, headed by Mr. Walter Runciman, in voting against the Government in matters where no question of policy was involved. This, it was contended, was contrary to a decision taken at a party meeting last December.

Capt. Frederick Guest, Liberal member for the Stroud Division, spoke so warmly that it was subsequently stated he was about to desert the Liberals and become a Conservative. He has since contradicted this report, but the question he has raised remains. On the one hand it is argued that, unless a political party shows that it is alive and vigorous by continually attacking the Government to which it is in opposition, its members will lose their fighting ability, and their prospects of eventually converting the electorate to their tenets will become impaired. On the other hand, it is pointed out that factious opposition is unpatriotic in that it does harm to the national cause by making legitimate administration difficult. The point is also made that the electorate is quite intelligent enough to recognize the difference between real issues and imaginary ones, and that a party only weakens itself by confusing the one with the other.

In reality the question is not one of expediency, but of morals. If the Liberals are weak, they will not become strong by failing to recognize this fact. If they recognize it and act accordingly, their progress may be slow, but they will have set themselves in a way that leads in the direction they would go.

In appealing to the good manners of the public, the conservation committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has given a new twist to its campaign to transform forest vandals into forest protectionists. The argument that good manners are as desirable in the woods as in the drawing room, and even more important to the general public outdoors than indoors, is one which arouses general response, and half a dozen other national organizations have volunteered to aid the federation in reaching adults as well as children.

What return a guest owes for hospitality is a question which well might be asked of any party of gay picnicers starting off for a spring day in the country. No guest who had been entertained at a friend's dinner party would raid the decorations, yet how many who have eaten their sandwiches and cakes on a carpet of wild flowers bear off great armfuls of blossoms plucked up by the roots. No guest who had enjoyed the hospitality of a friend's porch would leave behind a floor covered with an unsightly litter of refuse, paper napkins and cardboard containers, yet how many who have rejoiced in the welcome shade and grateful peace of the woods leave that place defaced and besmirched, perhaps even worse, with a smoldering camp fire to further mar its beauty.

The problem looms larger with the growing number of parks, forest preserves and tourist camps, and the constantly increasing facilities for transportation which take hundreds of thousands of persons out into the country or woods each week. Suburban trains and trolleys take their quota of lunch boxes, and on the road are steady streams of automobiles almost hidden beneath their loads of budding branches.

Recognition of these facts has led representatives of the United States Forest Service, the American Forestry Association, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Parent-Teacher associations, and local departments of education to join in this "campaign of outdoor good manners."

In Iowa the State Department of Education is sending a bulletin to the schools incorporating this appeal as part of the training in good citizenship which is included in the general school curriculum. In other states the appeal will be presented in speeches as part of the program for Arbor Day, or Bird Day, or Nature Day exercises in the schools.

And throughout the country the 3,000,000 members of the general federation are expected to carry the campaign into their local communities. They will ask adults to join with them in showing good manners in the country and in the woods. And they will seek to place education before the children, that they may grow up feeling that to violate the hospitality of the country or the woods is as grave a breach of behavior as to destroy the property of an individual who has entertained them.

It would be difficult to compose an epigram of but seventeen words which would contain more good advice and practical common sense than President Coolidge's message to the senior class of Tufts College of Boston, in which he urged that "the aim and duty of a college man should be to work hard and to behave himself." Many other more pretentious admonitions will, doubtless, be received by these students, if their class runs true to the form of the average one that graduates from an American college. But if they heed the full import of this exhortation, they can largely dispense with the other "counsels of perfection." This statement of the President's was typewritten in two lines over the words, "very truly yours," and his signature. It is quite evident that Mr. Coolidge believes in the sentiment expressed so tersely by Alexander Pope, in his Essay on Criticism, when he wrote:

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

That the sale of beer, by creating the appetite and furnishing a constant stream of recruits, increases consumption of hard liquor, is a fact which is attested to by the evidence coming from every quarter where reliable statistics are available. In the Province of Quebec, for instance, beer is delivered by the brewers, who pay a 5 per cent tax on their sales to the Liquor Commission, while hard liquors are sold in Government liquor stores. During 1921-22 there was manufactured in Quebec and imported from Ontario 22,321,348 gallons of beer; in 1922-23, 22,576,357 gallons; in 1923-24, 25,730,377 gallons. The first, second and third annual reports of the Quebec Liquor Commission show that in 1921-22 hard liquor was sold to the amount of \$15,212,201.21; in 1922-23 the amount was \$19,698,773.04; in 1923-24 the amount was \$19,812,781.23. Comment on these figures is unnecessary. They tell their own story.

The Minister of Public Works, Signor Giurati, has now definitely approved the designs of the two triumphal chariots which will adorn the Altar of the Fatherland, and has ordered that the chariots should be cast into bronze without delay. In olden times the quadriga, or two-wheeled chariot drawn by four horses abreast, was the cherished dream of all sculptors, and the number of quadrigas dominating the city, which could be seen from one of the surrounding hills, was so great that it is said to account in some way for the name of "The Golden Town" given to Rome in that remote age. It is not surprising, therefore, that in such a gigantic monument as the new triumphal chariots, which will be placed on the new building of the Law Courts.

The systematization of certain parts of Rome is the cause of great disappointment to many Roman citizens who would rather let Rome stand as it is than have it improved for the sake of modern development. It has recently been suggested that all the surrounding buildings of Palazzo Barberini should be pulled down so as to bring this building into full view of the Piazza which is named after it. Actually, the plan would add increased

Off the Tourist Track in Palestine

Take the "sights" as seen. They are doubtless interesting; but there is so much more to satisfy the eye and delight the heart of the tourist track, that one wonders why so much is written of the sights and so little of the unseen.

A sweltering sun beats down, tanning us as we go. We have left behind Ramallah, whose Governor is the son of a one-time English Cabinet Minister, the Governor's wife a charming Palestinian with the musical name of Hadassah. We are making for Jebel Asur. The sky is cloudless, no wind blows. The roadway is deserted. Suddenly the road turns. There, lying on the ground against a cactus hedge, is a mule and next to it the owner thereof.

"Does this road lead to Jebel Asur?" say we.

"The blessing of Allah upon thee," comes the reply from the Arab, who does not move from the comfortable position he has taken up.

"Upon thee His manifold blessings."

Then there is a silence.

"Does this road lead to Jebel Asur?" we ask again.

"Allah is all merciful," he remarks somewhat irrelevantly and turns round in order to face us.

"Allah is indeed merciful," we reply, as is proper.

The Arab has by this time sat up.

"Are we, sir, on the right road for Jebel Asur?" we try for the third time.

"May He protect us from the evil eye," is the only reply vouchsafed to us.

"And from the power of Satan," we add.

"Upon whom be the curses of Allah," he answers piously.

The necessary preliminaries to polite conversation are now over, and for the fourth time we put our question. The Arab calls to his mule, which being as lazy as its master takes time before it stands upon its legs. The Arab mounts his mule without a word and at last, safely seated upon it, with his long legs dangling on either side almost touching the ground, he answers our question:

"They do say there is a rushing river along that track and beyond the river they say there is Jebel Asur."

So we thanked him and went on our way. We had not gone more than a hundred yards when he came riding after us and called to us aloud to stop. We turned back and asked him what it was he wanted.

"Please take my photo!" he replied, without any obvious signs of embarrassment. Does not every Englishman carry a camera? We were taken aback. It so happened that just that day we did not have our camera with us. We did not like to disappoint him. What could be done? Luckily we had with us a black wallet with a silver chain. This did not look at all unlike a folding camera. We clicked the clasp and the photo was taken! He asked for the photo. We explained to him that it would take some days to develop. He rode away, proud, but a little disappointed.

Our Arab had told us of a rushing river. Rushing rivers are a rarity in Palestine even after the rainy season, and even rarer in the neighborhood of Ramallah. Nevertheless we followed the track pointed out by him. It led down, down into a valley between gray, bare hills.

Rome, April 2

An extraordinary diplomatic mission will shortly leave Tirana, Albania's capital, on an official visit to the capital of the great powers to announce officially the proclamation of a republic in Albania. The first town to be visited is Rome.

Italy is perhaps the one great power which takes scant interest in the work of the League of Nations. Indeed, for the past two years, ever since, in fact, Signor Mussolini's challenge to the authority of the League to intervene in the dispute between Italy and Greece, the entire government press has used every argument in the attempt to prove that the League is a combination of states, the aim of which is to pursue a policy contrary to Italy's vital interests and to minimize the importance of Italy as a world power. Moreover, so long as Italian statesmen continue to look on the League with mistrust, and so long, for instance, as one of the chief Italian delegates, Signor Francesco Coppi, writes that "the League constitutes a grave danger for Italy," and that "the Fascist way of interpreting the task of the Italian delegate is to defend the rights of Italy from the snares which are laid for her within the League," there is but little chance of a change in public opinion.

A competition between Italian artists, with prizes amounting to 50,000 lire, for the decoration of silk shawls, was lately held in Milan. It was promoted by Signor Carlo Piatti, who alone is responsible for seven-tenths of Italian shawl exportation. Eight hundred and eighty competitors entered for this unique contest, and the models exhibited numbered 1184. The jury, composed of well-known Italian scholars and designers, remarked in its report that the principal object of the competition had been fully reached, for it had revealed an inventive skill among the competitors worthy of great praise and encouragement.

The most original pattern designed was adjudged to be that submitted by Signor Stefano Nizzoli, who was awarded the first prize of 20,000 lire for his model, a very delicate design fancifully decorated with little flowers, leaves, stars and figures in hazel, strawberry and black upon an ivory-white ground. The stylish vine branches which, in winding, embrace and adorn this shawl, vaguely recall those of ivy, vines or myrtle seen on the Attic vases of "severe" style. The second prize was awarded to Miss Emma Clardi, a Venetian painter of repute, whose work, if less original, was particularly attractive as regards the taste displayed. She sketched a basket of flowers on a black ground with birds and butterflies of a hundred, subdued colors, which recall the decoration of the lacquered Venetian furniture of the seventeenth century. Her shawl, wherever it appears, will never be mistaken for anything but Italian and Venetian.

A conflict of opinion has been raging for some time on account of a proposal to construct a new tram line in the very heart of Perugia. The proposed route would traverse the historical Piazza del Municipio, where the famous fountain, erected in the thirteenth century and considered one of the finest fountains in Italy, stands. The Piazza, which on account of the many historical buildings that surround it presents one of the most antique and admired examples of architecture, would have to be completely spoiled by poles, wires and lines. A proposed solution of the controversy has just been put forward by a local engineer, who has shown how the completely disused cul-de-sac behind the Piazza, which has been closed up for over 100 years and which is also almost unknown to the natives, could be reopened in order adequately to serve the proposed tram route. In this way, it is suggested, the beauty of the Piazza would be unaffected and the needs of the growing population fully satisfied.

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The most original pattern designed was adjudged to be that submitted by Signor Stefano Nizzoli, who was awarded the first prize of 20,000 lire for his model, a very delicate design fancifully decorated with little flowers, leaves, stars and figures in hazel, strawberry and black upon an ivory-white ground. The stylish vine branches which, in winding, embrace and adorn this shawl, vaguely recall those of ivy, vines or myrtle seen on the Attic vases of "severe" style. The second prize was awarded to Miss Emma Clardi, a Venetian painter of repute, whose work, if less original, was particularly attractive as regards the taste displayed. She sketched a basket of flowers on a black ground with birds and butterflies of a hundred, subdued colors, which recall the decoration of the lacquered Venetian furniture of the seventeenth century. Her shawl, wherever it appears, will never be mistaken for anything but Italian and Venetian.

A conflict of opinion has been raging for some time on account of a proposal to construct a new tram line in the very heart of Perugia. The proposed route would traverse the historical Piazza del Municipio, where the famous fountain, erected in the thirteenth century and considered one of the finest fountains in Italy, stands. The Piazza, which on account of the many historical buildings that surround it presents one of the most antique and admired examples of architecture, would have to be completely spoiled by poles, wires and lines. A proposed solution of the controversy has just been put forward by a local engineer, who has shown how the completely disused cul-de-sac behind the Piazza, which has been closed up for over 100 years and which is also almost unknown to the natives, could be reopened in order adequately to serve the proposed tram route. In this way, it is suggested, the beauty of the Piazza would be unaffected and the needs of the growing population fully satisfied.

The Minister of Public Works, Signor Giurati, has now definitely approved the designs of the two triumphal chariots which will adorn the Altar of the Fatherland, and has ordered that the chariots should be cast into bronze without delay. In olden times the quadriga, or two-wheeled chariot drawn by four horses abreast, was the cherished dream of all sculptors, and the number of quadrigas dominating the city, which could be seen from one of the surrounding hills, was so great that it is said to account in some way for the name of "The Golden Town" given to Rome in that remote age. It is not surprising, therefore, that in such a gigantic monument as the new triumphal chariots, which will be placed on the new building of the Law Courts.

The systematization of certain parts of Rome is the cause of great disappointment to many Roman citizens who would rather let Rome stand as it is than have it improved for the sake of modern development. It has recently been suggested that all the surrounding buildings of Palazzo Barberini should be pulled down so as to bring this building into full view of the Piazza which is named after it. Actually, the plan would add increased

Off the Tourist Track in Palestine

Take the "sights" as seen. They are doubtless interesting; but there is so much more to satisfy the eye and delight the heart of the tourist track, that one wonders why so much is written of the sights and so little of the unseen.

A sweltering sun beats down, tanning us as we go. We have left behind Ramallah, whose Governor is the son of a one-time English Cabinet Minister, the Governor's wife a charming Palestinian with the musical name of Hadassah. We are making for Jebel Asur. The sky is cloudless, no wind blows. The roadway is deserted. Suddenly the road turns. There, lying on the ground against a cactus hedge, is a mule and next to it the owner thereof.

"Does this road lead to Jebel Asur?" say we.

"The blessing of Allah upon thee," comes the reply from the Arab, who does not move from the comfortable position he has taken up.

"Upon thee His manifold blessings."

Then there is a silence.

"Does this road lead to Jebel Asur?" we ask again.

"Allah is all merciful," he remarks somewhat irrelevantly and turns round in order to face us.

"Allah is indeed merciful," we reply, as is proper.

The Arab has by this time sat up.

"Are we, sir, on the right road for Jebel Asur?" we try for the third time.

"May He protect us from the evil eye," is the only reply vouchsafed to us.

"And from the power of Satan," we add.

"Upon whom be the curses of Allah," he answers piously.

The necessary preliminaries to polite conversation are now over, and for the fourth time we put our question. The Arab calls to his mule, which being as lazy as its master takes time before it stands upon its legs. The Arab mounts his mule without a word and at last, safely seated upon it, with his long legs dangling on either side almost touching the ground, he answers our question:

"They do say there is a rushing river along that track and beyond the river they say there is Jebel Asur."

So we thanked him and went on our way. We had not gone more than a hundred yards when he came riding after us and called to us aloud to stop. We turned back and asked him what it was he wanted.

"Please take my photo!" he replied, without any obvious signs of embarrassment. Does not every Englishman carry a camera? We were taken aback. It so happened that just that day we did not have our camera with us. We did not like to disappoint him. What could be done? Luckily we had with us a black wallet with a silver chain. This did not look at all unlike a folding camera. We clicked the clasp and the photo was taken! He asked for the photo. We explained to him that it would take some days to develop. He rode away, proud, but a little disappointed.

Our Arab had told us of a rushing river. Rushing rivers are a rarity in Palestine even after the rainy season, and even rarer in the neighborhood of Ramallah. Nevertheless we followed the track pointed out by him. It led down, down into a valley between gray, bare hills.

Rome, April 2

An extraordinary diplomatic mission will shortly leave Tirana, Albania's capital, on an official visit to the capital of the great powers to announce officially the proclamation of a republic in Albania. The first town to be visited is Rome.

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